HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XXVI, No. 53

Copyright 1966 by HUMAN EVENTS, INC.
December 31, 1966

NEWSPAPER

UNIV OF MINN
LIBRARY
MINNEAPOLIS MN 55455 ****
26
3/67

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
DEC
27
1966
LIBRARY

Has America Forsaken Real Peace?

By GEN. THOMAS A. LANE

Peace is not merely the absence of war: it is a condition of the human spirit. Those who would demean the human spirit to avoid war are confusing peace with cowardice. Let it be clear in this holy season that they have no communion with the Prince of Peace.

The followers of Jesus offered their lives to bear witness to His truth. Did they find peace in following Him, even unto violent death? Indeed they did. They found that peace of spirit which He had promised to them.

Peace is the nobility of spirit reached through steadfast devotion to truth. It is superior to all material blandishments. Because it marks the highest reach of the human spirit, it has in all ages and among all peoples been respected and admired by men. It is the gift of God.

In his day, Dr. Samuel Johnson wrote that "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel." Of course! In 18th Century England, patriotism was esteemed as an attribute of honorable men. It was inevitable that knaves of the day would seek to hide their skulduggery under a mask of patriotism.

In like manner today, scoundrels conceal their cowardice and corruption behind a mask of peace. They pose sanctimoniously as advocates of peace while they meanly sacrifice every principle of honorable behavior and weaken the fiber of our civilization. Their appeal is to fear.

Fear is an instinct, an emotion. It is protective in alerting us to danger, but it can be destructive if it is not controlled by reason. Men of mean spirit marshal the destructive power of fear to impose on our people the expedient compromise with evil.

Through their design peace becomes an exploitation of the instinct to flee from danger. Like jackrabbits running into the headlights of an oncoming car, nations dominated by fear assure their own destruction. They are led by men who cry peace.

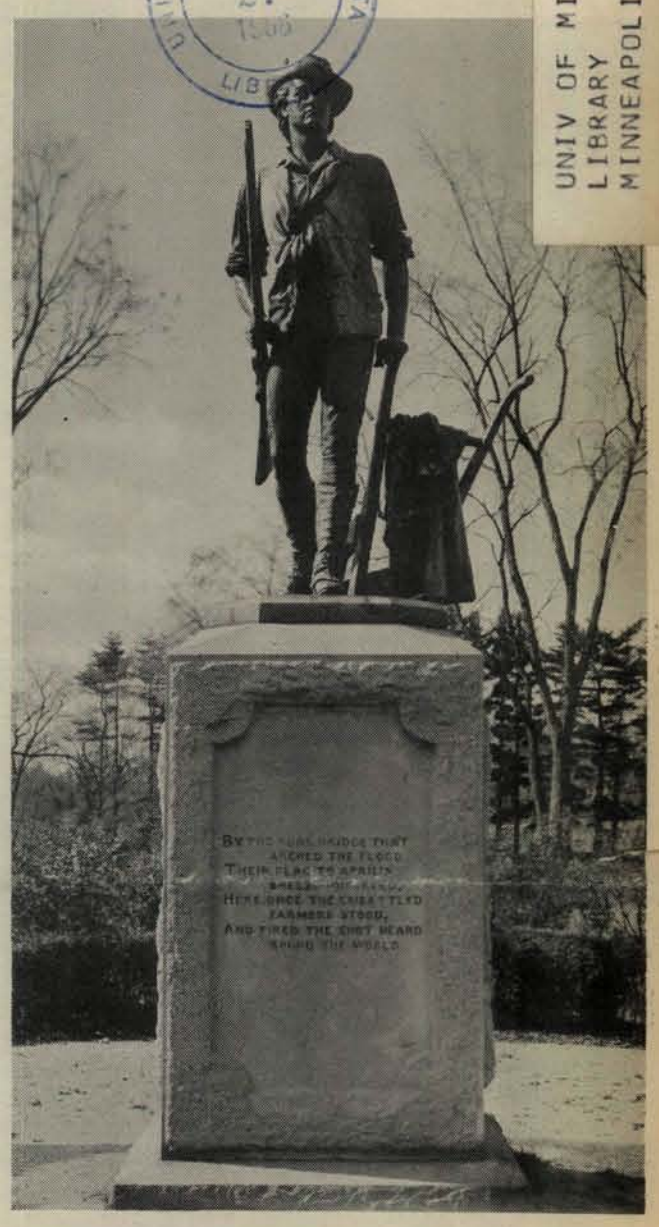
The Prince of Peace showed us that peace can be won only through uncompromising dedication to truth. Only by scaling the heights of spirituality can mankind put an end to human strife.

Today, however, many of His followers aver that strife is to be avoided by compromise with evil. Accommodation is their watchword. They condone the enslavement of captive peoples, ignore the slaughter of innocent millions who have been victims of communism, extenuate the Communist terror waged against unoffending peasants and seek dialogue with barbaric tyrants. These are the works not of charity, but of cowardice. What blasphemy it is to claim they are works of peace!

"Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends." In Viet Nam today, our youth are called to make this sacrifice for their friends in freedom, the valiant people of South Viet Nam. They offer their arms, their skills, their strength in service to a just cause. They are our men of peace. They are in communion with the Prince of Peace.

Tragically, these honorable men are betrayed by national leadership which, through pretensions of peace, encourages the enemy to expand and prolong the war. Leaders of both parties mock principle, preach expediency and advocate accommodation as the avenue to peace. Instead of repelling forthrightly the Communist aggression from North Viet Nam and summarily winning the war, they cripple South Viet Nam with restrictions on its rights of self-defense, restrictions cynically advanced in the name of peace.

Pretensions of peace which are the magic of politics are the mask of cowardice and the poison of nations. Until men come again to regard peace as an elevation of the human spirit achieved through man's conquest of fear, they will know no peace. Jesus showed us the way, but we have not followed Him.



Can we count on you? ...to make this SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION:

As a reader of HUMAN EVENTS and an active conservative, I hereby resolve to strengthen the conservative movement for victory in '68, by helping to expand the readership and influence of HUMAN EVENTS in the crucial year ahead.

SEE OUR IMPORTANT MESSAGE ON PAGE 5
TO START RIGHT AWAY!

Censorship Old Hat for Kennedys Page 8

Reds Still Hold Many Americans Page 9

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

Founded in 1944

Frank C. Hanighen (1899-1964)

James L. Wick (1897-1964)

Milton I. Wick, Publisher Emeritus

The Declaration of Independence begins: "When in the course of *Human Events*. . . ."

In reporting the news, *Human Events* is objective; it aims for accurate presentation of the facts. But it is *not* impartial. It looks at events through eyes that are biased in favor of limited constitutional government, local self-government, private enterprise and individual freedom. These principles represented the bias of the Founding Fathers. We think the same bias will preserve freedom in America.

Editor — Thomas S. Winter
Capitol Hill Editor — Allan H. Ryskind
Managing Editor — Robert F. Latham
Assistant Editor — Gary W. Russell
Editorial Production — Ricky J. Lloyd

★ ★ ★

Publisher — Robert D. Kephart
Manager-Subscriber Services — Dawne Cina
Promotion Consultant — Patrick J. Gorman
Advertising Manager — Helen Souder
Art Director — Jack Stricker
Shipping Manager — Ray McMurray

Address all subscripton inquiries, complaints, address changes and other correspondence to Human Events, 410 First Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003. For address changes print your new address on a plain sheet of paper and attach a copy of the address label from a recent issue of Human Events.

Bound Volumes indexed: January-December, 1965, $20. July-December, 1963, $18. April-June, 1963, $18. January-March, 1963, $18. Second six months, 1962, $15. First six months, 1962, $15. Past volumes of *Human Events* on microfilm available directly from University Microfilms, 300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106.

Human Events cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts. Opinions expressed in signed articles do not necessarily represent the views of *Human Events*.

Human Events **is published weekly by Human Events, Inc., 410 First Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. and other mailing offices. One year subscription, $12.50 (see coupon below).**

U. S. national newsstand distribution by Eastern News Distributors, Inc., 155 W. 15th St., New York, N. Y. 10011

LET YOUR EDITOR KNOW

Newspaper editors are glad to know the preferences of their readers. Your recommendation and those of your friends may cause your editor to choose a conservative columnist rather than a liberal the next time he makes a change. The syndicated columnists whose writings appear in Human Events are:

Holmes Alexander	Paul Harvey	Russell Kirk	Dr. Max Rafferty	Henry J. Taylor
Allen-Scott Report	Henry Hazlitt	Irene Corbally Kuhn	Victor Riesel	George Todt
John Chamberlain	Jenkin Lloyd Jones	Thomas A. Lane	Donald I. Rogers	Walter Trohan
Ralph de Toledano	Howard Kershner	Victor Lasky	Morrie Ryskind	Alice Widener
Barry Goldwater	James J. Kilpatrick	Edgar A. Mowrer		

CONTENTS

Douglas on "Bugging": Right in Principle—Wrong in Application—By James Jackson Kilpatrick 6
Guaranteed Income Stirs Debate—From the Richmond News Leader 6
More on the Rocky Road to Negro Self-Help—By John Chamberlain 7
No New Power Subsidy Needed—From the Dallas Morning News 7
Manchester Not Only Author to Feel Kennedys' Pressure—By Jim Shevis 8
For Many, Holiday Season Is Hardly Joyous 9
Why Can't We Have Voluntary Social Security?—By James M. Buchanan and Colin D. Campbell 10
Nasser to Announce Soviet Missile System—From the Allen-Scott Report 11
FDR's Democratic Coalition Seems to Falter—From the Indianapolis Star 12
Congress Should Keep Two-Year Terms—From the Cincinnati Enquirer 12
International Space Treaty Needs Strong Inspection Clause—By Edgar Ansel Mowrer 13
Abolish the NLRB—By Henry Hazlitt 13
Goldberg Speech on Rhodesia: Exercise in Contradiction—By Barry Goldwater 14
Rumanian Rabbi Misleads His Free World Colleagues—By Dumitru Danielopol 14
NATO Ouster by France to Cost U.S. $1 Billion—From the Allen-Scott Report 15
Javits as Veep? Just Ask Him—From the Richmond News Leader 15

"God bless you for your work in behalf of all that is good and decent that we want to preserve in our nation. . . ."—Harold D. White, North Eastham, Mass.

HUMAN EVENTS SUBSCRIPTION FORM

Check the savings you prefer:

☐ 1 year (52 issues) $12.50 . . . YOU SAVE $5.70
☐ 2 years (104 issues) $22.50 . . . YOU SAVE $13.90

(Over the single copy price)

This is a ☐ NEW ☐ RENEWAL subscription.
☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me later

My Name _____
(Please Print)
Address _____
City/State _____ ZIP _____

☐ Also, send me _____ copies of the _____ (date) issue of HUMAN EVENTS. $.35 per issue (coins, please, not stamps); 4 copies $1; 9 for $2; 25 copies $5; 52 copies $10; 110 copies $20; 300 copies $50; 500 copies $75; 1,999 copies $140; lots of 5,000 or more, $120 per thousand.

MAIL TO: HUMAN EVENTS • 410 FIRST STREET, S. E. • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20003

● The **Ripon Society**, a handful of self-styled intellectuals out to remake the GOP into an ultra-liberal image, reports that Michigan Gov. George Romney is searching for a national campaign manager to direct his presidential drive. Prime candidates, according to the Ripon Society, are Washington Gov. Daniel Evans and Donald Ross, a vice chairman of the Republican National Committee who led the fight to dump Dean Burch as GOP national chairman after the '64 election.

● Rolling off the State Department press is a lavish, 65-page paperback book on **LBJ's pre-election jaunt** across the Pacific. Entitled "The Promise of the New Asia," the book contains 28 photographs, 21 of them of Johnson.

● Reports persist that LBJ has definitely decided to hike **income tax** rates in the upcoming Congress. Newsweek magazine and columnists Allen and Scott (see page 11) stated that Johnson had informed Sen. Russell Long (D.-La.) and Rep. Wilbur Mills (D.-Ark.) that he would ask Congress for a 5 per cent tax rise. Long is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee. White House spokesmen maintain lamely that "no decision" has been made.

● Pennsylvania's Republican Gov.-elect **Raymond Shafer**, a former conservative who has become increasingly liberal recently, has named a top official of the United Steelworkers Union as secretary of labor and industry in the new administration. The appointment of William J. Hart, president of the Allegheny County Labor Council, brought huzzahs from other union bosses. "If anyone expects that Hart is going to sell out the labor movement, they are mistaken," crowed Michael Johnson, executive vice president of the state AFL-CIO and head of Pennsylvania Labor's Committee on Political Education (COPE).

● Communist Chinese agents are fomenting unrest at Calcutta (India) University. For two months **pro-Peking agitators** who call themselves the Student Federation Left have kept the university in chaos. Only last week Radio Peking hailed the rebel students for pushing a "cultural revolution" much as the terrorist Red Guards have done in mainland China.

● Michigan Gov. **George Romney**, unannounced candidate for the 1968 GOP presidential nomination, continues to maintain—in the face of clear evidence to the contrary—that his refusal to support the party's ticket in 1964 presents no obstacle to his nomination. Appearing on ABC-TV's "Issues and Answers," Romney was asked about the **Human Events** poll that demonstrates a significant percentage of the delegates to the 1964 convention cannot support his candidacy. Romney brushed aside the poll, asserting that "this hyphenated discussion of the Republican party has been greatly exaggerated."

● **James Farmer**, militant former chief of the Congress of Racial Equality, has issued a clarion call for a mammoth "March on Washington" to protest budgetary cuts in the scandal-wracked "War on Poverty." Farmer, who says he is conferring with other civil rights leaders on the protest, warned ominously that it "will make all previous marches look like child's play and a picnic."

● Republican Gov. **John Chafee** of Rhode Island, a party liberal, is growing increasingly skeptical of "benevolent" federal aid. He cites Washington's interference in his state's long-range Child Welfare Program: "First the federal government says 'wonderful, we'll help you by paying 10 per cent of your budget.' Then, in they rush to our cities with the 'War on Poverty' with 90 per cent federal funds, bypass the state completely, hire away our state social workers from all our other programs, and say 'we are really helping you out; be more grateful.' "

I am sure that the subscribers of *Human Events* will be happy to learn that arrangements have been completed insuring continuity in the publication's editorial and business policies. On December 13th a corporation headed by Thomas Winter, Allan Ryskind and Robert Kephart—all long-time members of the staff—purchased *Human Events* from me and the estate of my late brother, Jim.

These men have actually managed the newspaper since Jim's death in 1964. I think you will agree with me that because of the training Jim and Frank Hanighen gave them, they have done an excellent job. They are young, dedicated conservatives, devoted to the cause of freedom.

I have enjoyed my tenure as president and publisher of the paper and, although the pressures of personal affairs, health and family commitments make it impossible for me to remain active in that post, I will, as Publisher Emeritus, continue to offer my encouragement and occasional advice. I know you join me in extending to these young men every best wish for success. *Human Events* is in good hands.

Sincerely,
Milton I. Wick

First, let us take this opportunity to thank Milton Wick for his kind words of support. His encouragement and advice in the past two years have been invaluable and it is comforting to know we will be able to call on him in the future.

Second, we would like to assure all our subscribers that we will never do anything to violate the trust that has been placed in us. We have been fortunate over the past years to have been trained by Frank Hanighen and Jim and Milt Wick and we will stay on the road they carved out—in both our editorial and our business policies.

We know that we are taking on big responsibilities. The economic handicaps that *Human Events* has always lived under have by no means evaporated. But we have great faith in the conservative movement and feel confident that with your encouragement, advice and support, we will succeed in building *Human Events* into an even better and more widely read publication.

Sincerely,
Thomas S. Winter
Allan H. Ryskind
Robert D. Kephart

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Has Bobby Been Damaged?

L'affaire Manchester has not yet ended, but one thing is certain: Bobby Kennedy has been seriously damaged by the Kennedy family's attempt to prevent the publication of William Manchester's *Death of a President*. As the pro-Kennedy Pete Hamill wrote in the New York *Post*:

"The mess over the Manchester book will convince many undecided potential voters that Robert Kennedy is still basically a ruthless man who takes what he wants when he wants."

Reporter David Barnett echoed a similar theme in the New York *World Journal Tribune*, noting that in the years since the assassination, Bobby had deliberately sought to change his image from that of a "wild ruthless infighter" to one of a "rational, cautious idealist."

But in the space of one week, Kennedy the idealist was exposed, first, as a devotee of "electronic surveillance" while attorney general (an incontrovertible fact that even admirers admit he was unable to deny effectively); and second, as a modern day book burner.

From sources who read the manuscript, much of what Bobby and Mrs. John F. Kennedy are demanding Manchester delete from his manuscript is now known. Among the items:

• That Jackie was bitterly disappointed over the fact that the man who killed her husband was not a right-winger. Manchester reports that when Bobby informed Jackie that Lee Harvey Oswald was a Communist, she replied: "That's absurd." Later, according to Manchester, she said of her husband: "He didn't even have the satisfaction of being killed for civil rights. It had to be some silly little Communist."

• That certain members of the Kennedy inner circle were extremely hostile to Johnson while he was vice president, literally sticking pins into a doll marked LBJ.

• That Mrs. Kennedy took the occasion of her husband's funeral to rebuke French President Charles de Gaulle for the deteriorating Franco-American relations. Despite her grief, she is said to have taken de Gaulle aside to remind him of her husband's hopes for improvement in relations between the two countries—and to chide de Gaulle for having put up what she called obstacles to those hopes.

The Manchester book is not in any manner anti-Kennedy, although from the furor one might have gathered that it was. As a publishing figure who read the manuscript told the New York *Times:*

MANCHESTER

"Manchester comes through as a total, utter Kennedyite. It's completely the assassination as the Kennedys could have seen it. It's the Kennedy version of the myth."

Even as Bobby was attempting to force revisions in the manuscript, a friend crowed to one reporter that Manchester has "a poisonous dislike for Mr. Johnson." *Time* magazine agrees that Manchester's "partisan portrayal of Lyndon Johnson is so hostile that it almost demeans the office itself."

But there is no doubt the Kennedys possess an intensely loyal following and that publication of the Manchester book could, as the *Wall Street Journal* warned, "undermine LBJ's re-election chances in 1968."

Castro's Terror Spreads

As Viet Nam continues to monopolize the news, Castro-financed guerrillas are waging deadly serious—and little reported—"wars of national liberation" throughout the Western Hemisphere. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, who once boasted that the United States has "contingency plans" to counter the Red subversion, has not yet invoked them.

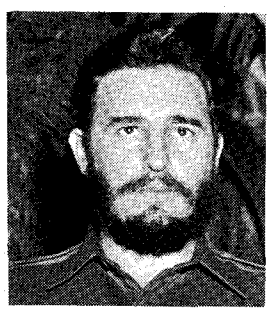
Unreported in the U.S. press is the recent warning of Guatemalan Vice President Clemente Marroquin: "The fall of Guatemala could take place in a few hours, or even minutes. . . . Day after day, the Communists advance on two fronts: victorious armed attacks by guerrillas, and greatly increased harangues by agitators."

Marroquin's report is hardly exaggerated. The Chicago *Daily News'* Georgie Anne Geyer reported from Guatemala that a "growing and well-organized Communist movement" threatens the government. The rebel army consist of less than 500 men, she wrote. "But there are thousands more working in urban resistance and terrorism. More important than

THIS WEEK'S NEWS from INSIDE WASHINGTON

their number is their daring. They are seldom caught. When they are, judges often let them go, apparently fearful of reprisals."

The Guatemalan operation is directed by the Castro-financed guerrilla chief, Cesar Montes, an official of Fidel's Tricontinental Solidarity Organization. This group, set up at a Havana conference last winter, is sparking Viet Nam-style insurrections throughout Latin America.



CASTRO

Venezuelan terrorists, members of the so-called Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN), are in some cases led into battle by Cuban officers. In recent weeks FALN units have ambushed Venezuelan police, bombed stores and schools and looted towns, one of which they occupied and held for a full day before fleeing to their jungle sanctuary. Venezuelan Interior Minister Reinalso Leandro Moro is blunt:

"We have specific evidence the acts of violence and subversion spring directly from the Tricontinental Solidarity Conference held the beginning of this year in Havana."

The Costa Rican legislature, alarmed by new outbreaks of Castroite terror, has characterized the Tricontinental organization activities as "an act of war." Colombia's president, Carlos Lleras Restrepo, has repeatedly charged that Cuban agents are directing guerrilla warfare in his country and on December 8 Colombia's ambassador to the United Nations, Evaristo Sourdis, denounced the Communists' terror campaign in scathing terms. He was joined by the ambassadors from Peru, Brazil, El Salvador, Venezuela and Guatemala.

The American ambassador was silent. He was, perhaps, embarrassed by the American inaction. Almost four years ago, on Feb. 6, 1963, Defense Secretary McNamara maintained that there was no proof that Cuba was being used as a base for hemispheric subversion. Asked what would happen if Castro was found to be exporting revolution, McNamara replied:

"The President has stated, as I mentioned a moment ago, that it is the policy of the government to prevent the use of Cuba as a base for subversion or overt aggression against the other nations of the hemisphere. We have contingency plans to prevent that situation."

When Javits Speaks.....

Deafening silence has greeted the announcement by Sen. Jacob Javits (R.-N.Y.) that he is available for the Republican vice presidential nomination in 1968. The ultra-liberal solon (ADA rating: 94) has been endorsed only by perennial presidential candidate Nelson Rockefeller. (Insiders report that Rocky pledged support to Javits more than a year ago as part of a deal to keep the senator out of the race for Empire State governor.)

Not a single member of New York's 15-man Republican congressional delegation has seconded Javits' claim that as the party's chief "ideologist" (whatever that means) he is entitled to consideration for the vice presidential nomination. Even New York Mayor John Lindsay, a fellow "progressive," has declined to back Javits' candidacy.

The antipathy of party regulars is not hard to fathom; the senator's record of party loyalty, as compiled by the non-partisan *Congressional Quarterly*, is among the worst in the Senate.

What is most significant is that with the exception of Rockefeller, not a single GOP liberal has even acknowledged Javits' trial balloon.

For the party professionals realize that Javits suffered a humiliating setback on November 8. The state's senior senator was actually defeated in his attempt to win a seat as a delegate to the state's 1967 constitutional convention.

Fifteen at-large posts were at stake and Javits was far and away the best-known candidate in the race. He had the nomination not only of the state GOP but the Liberal party as well and was considered a shoo-in.

The first 13 places were captured by Democrats (only two of whom were known statewide). The other two posts were won by Republicans—who had the political savvy to solicit and accept the backing of the state's Conservative party.

Javits, who has been a caustic critic of the fledgling Conservatives, trailed both William Bensley and Frank Moore, comparatively unknown Republicans who also ran on the Conservative slate. (The Conservative party votes provided Bensley and Moore with the margin of victory not only over Javits but former Sen. Kenneth Keating as well.)

• Javits may have put another nail in his political coffin when he resigned last week from the Committee of One Million, the bi-partisan group that has for years led the fight against Red China's admission to the United Nations. In a letter to 297 congressional colleagues who are members of the committee, Javits said that he was quitting "in the interest of my duty as a United States senator to retain freedom of action regarding Communist China."

Javits called for a "re-evaluation" of American opposition to Red China's U.N. membership. The move is unlikely to aid his campaign for a spot on the GOP national ticket. Polls indicate overwhelming support for what Javits terms the United States' "inflexible" China policy. Even such Democratic liberals as Rep. Thomas Morgan, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, are members of the Committee of One Million.

Trade Delegation Returns

Soviet leaders have told a group of U.S. congressmen they desire a sharp increase in East-West trade. Four members of the House Banking and Currency Committee—Thomas Ashley (D.-Ohio), Thomas Rees (D.-Calif.), James Harvey (R.-Mich.) and Chester Mize (R.-Kan.)—recently completed a two-week tour of Eastern Europe by meeting with top Soviet officials in a closed-door Kremlin conference.

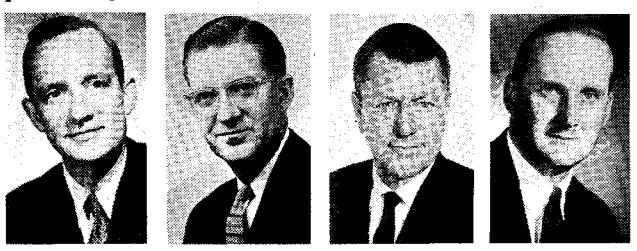
"They indicated a very real interest in expanded trade with the United States," reports Ashley, who headed the U.S. delegation. The Soviets pleaded for American participation in a three-way deal in which the Fiat Co. of Italy will build an automobile factory for the USSR. Fiat wants a $50-million credit from the U.S. Export-Import Bank to finance the purchase of American machinery for the plant.

Four years ago the U.S. government blocked a similar deal on the grounds it would add to the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Soviets' military potential. But the Reds assured the touring congressmen earlier this month that the cars from the Fiat plant will go only to consumers. Comments a top expert on East-West trade:

"It is very possible that the autos rolling off the Fiat assembly line will be used for non-military purposes. But the very existence of the Fiat plant frees for military use those plants now turning out Soviet passenger cars. Even now, the Russians are producing trucks and other vehicles for the North



ASHLEY HARVEY MIZE REES

Vietnamese army. The Fiat deal would enable them to greatly step up their production of war materiel."

Rep. Harvey returned from Moscow enthusiastic about the prospects of East-West trade, insisting that it is a "very healthy thing to encourage the [Soviet] shift toward a consumer economy."

But experts point out that the Soviets are not interested in what we usually think of as consumer goods.

As F. I. Shpota, an official of Amtorg, the Soviet trade agency, said last week in New York: "We are not keen on learning how to make bottles. We are looking for sophisticated processes, particularly in the chemical and oil-refining fields."

• Acting on orders from President Johnson, Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman is assembling a delegation of farm leaders and international traders to visit the Communist bloc to explore the prospects of new trade agreements.

Such commerce, Freeman says, is "to our national benefit," in that it reduces East-West tensions and encourages a liberalization of the satellite empire.

But events of the past few weeks indicate otherwise. The very Red nations that have been most assiduously wooed by Washington are stepping up their anti-American activity.

On December 20, for instance, a mob of more than 5,000 Yugoslavs stoned the American consulate in Zagreb. The well-organized protest against U.S. policy in Viet Nam was obviously sanctioned by the Tito government. Consulate officials had been warned of trouble, but "the Yugoslav police were not sufficiently anxious to prevent damage," a U.S. spokesman said.

Poland, another nation that has been the recipient of U.S. trade and aid, recently kicked off a new campaign against the Catholic church. And Czechoslovakia, the satellite nation the United States has been selling electronic computers and pyrotechnical rocket engines to, still has not released an American citizen kidnaped by the Soviets and turned over to the Czechs for trial on trumped-up "espionage" charges.

Bureaucratic Strong-Arming

The Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights is quietly compiling massive evidence that federal bureaucrats are riding roughshod over the rights of several million government workers. Subcommittee chairman Sam Ervin (D.-N.C.) believes the situation is so alarming that specific legislation is needed to protect the employes from snooping, arm-twisting, power-hungry superiors.

ERVIN

Consider the strong-arm techniques used to pressure civil servants into participation in LBJ's savings bond program. Employes at the National Science Foundation were asked if they had been "prudent and intelligent" and signed up for the program, or "are you a rebel without a cause who wants a little attention?"

A Marine general actually sent representatives into Viet Nam foxholes and, in his words, "kept track of the patrols so that every individual had an opportunity to hear how he could invest his money in a worthwhile program." At Bolling Air Force Base in Washington, those reluctant to buy bonds were required to sign a statement impugning their patriotism.

Ervin believes that legislation is necessary to protect employes from the "personality and psychological tests" given by nosy higher-ups. Employes are forced to answer questions about their religious beliefs, sex lives and family backgrounds.

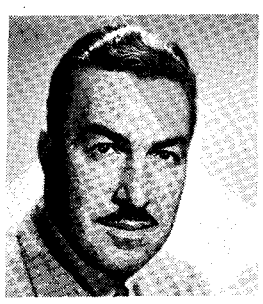
Under pressure from Ervin and Rep. Cornelius Gallagher (D.-N.J.), the Federal Aviation Agency announced that employes would no longer be required to answer the "highly embarrassing" queries. But when an employe took the agency at its word, he received a form from the chief medical officer telling him that "no more than four questions" (out of literally hundreds) could be ignored.

Evidence amassed by Ervin's subcommittee indicates that government employes are often forced to kick in to various political and "social" funds. One employe was required to donate 50 cents a pay period to an "office kitty," but no one would tell him what it was used for. Parties were given, he told the subcommittee, but he was never invited. He was also told that the fund was used to provide short-term loans to co-workers.

When the man complained, he received the following reply from a superior: "In my judgment the fund is a voluntary employe effort, supportive of activities available to all . . . I find no grounds to criticize this voluntary, informal arrangement for support of division activities and employe morale."

Powell Sinks Deeper

The political future of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N.Y.) grows bleaker still. Colleague Lionel Van Deerlin (D.-Calif.), who had earlier announced plans to block Powell's seating in the 90th Congress unless he purged himself of contempt of court in New York, conferred last week with Manhattan District Attorney Frank Hogan.



POWELL

The California lawmaker disclosed later that there is "not one iota of a chance" that Powell can settle his legal affairs by January 10, opening day of the new Congress. On that day, Van Deerlin will challenge Powell's right to take the oath of office.

A survey of congressional sentiment indicates that only the personal intervention of Speaker John McCormack or the White House can save Powell. Neither McCormack nor LBJ has thus far lifted a finger to help the debonair Harlem politico.

Even if Powell is somehow seated, his troubles will not be over. Rep. Wayne Hays (D.-Ohio), whose House Administration subcommittee has been probing the tangled finances of Powell's Education and Labor Committee, is forwarding a transcript of the closed-door hearings to the Justice Department for possible action.

Among the subcommittee findings:

• Powell directed his personal assistants to use committee credit cards to purchase airline tickets which were then used not by them but by someone else.

• The chief investigator of Powell's committee, Odell Clark, was unable to explain how he could fly from Miami to New York on the same day his subsistence voucher showed that he was in Los Angeles. (A Miami-New York plane ticket, in Clark's name, was introduced as evidence by Rep. Hays' investigators.)

• A dozen plane tickets were purchased with a committee credit card in the name of C. Summer (Chuck) Stone. Stone testified that he had never seen the tickets and knew nothing of them.

• Powell's son, Adam III, and two friends, none of whom was employed by Congress, used committee credit cards for at least one flight.

• The dapper congressman-minister used committee funds to hire a pretty 20-year-old "clerk" to work at his Bimini beachfront retreat as a housekeeper and cook.

• A receptionist on Powell's staff admitted making three trips to Miami at public expense for "sightseeing and shopping." Another 20 airline tickets purchased in her name—and without her knowledge, she said—were used by someone else.

• Alfred Vidal, employed by Powell as an investigator, admitted under oath that he "didn't do anything" for his salary. Vidal is a Puerto Rican politician.

• Pollster George Gallup had ominous news last week for Lyndon Johnson. The Democratic party label, he said, has less appeal than at any point in the last two decades. In 1964, 53 per cent of all U.S. adults classified themselves as Democrats. Today the figure is down to 44 per cent. The Republican figure has risen from 25 to 29 per cent and the independent figure from 22 to 27.

IRS Power Tactics

The double standard of the Internal Revenue Service was evident again last week with the announcement that the tax-exempt status of the Sierra Club had been revoked. The club, a nationwide conservation group, earned Administration wrath last summer when it purchased two newspaper ads opposing Interior Secretary Stewart Udall's plan to flood part of the Grand Canyon.

Within hours after the ads appeared, the IRS announced that it was launching a full-scale probe into the group's tax exemption. Even the New York *Times* expressed outrage at the Administration's blatant retaliation.

But the IRS continued its "investigation" and last week revoked the Sierra Club's tax exemption on the grounds that a "substantial" portion of its activities dealt with legislation.

The Sierra Club will fight the IRS ruling in the courts, arguing that its legislative activities are no more "substantial" than numerous other groups whose tax-exempt status remains intact. Among these particular organizations are the ultra-liberal National Council of Churches, which has taken stands on literally dozens of political issues; the far-left National Student Association, which annually sounds off on foreign and domestic policies; and the "pacifist" Fellowship of Reconciliation, which has led the fight against U.S. policy in Viet Nam.

• Rep. Wright Patman (D.-Tex.) charged last week that the IRS had taken no action against hundreds of tax-exempt foundations that engage in activity of a highly dubious nature.

In fact, he said, the IRS encourages such activity. On July 6, 1964, for instance, it granted tax-exempt status to the Playboy Foundation of Chicago for a study of the effect of smut on public morals. Other cases uncovered by Patman:

• The Julian S. Eaton Educational Foundation stated in its brochure that its primary purpose was to recruit football players for the University of Miami. Contributors of $100 or more to the tax-exempt group were honored at a huge blow-out, "free and tax-free," Patman noted.

• A wealthy family in Oregon enjoyed "tax-free and for the most part, cost-free" steaks by stripping these and other choice cuts from beef carcasses they donated to the poor through the family foundation. The son of the same family is reported attending college in an expensive sports car purchased, for the record, "to investigate the worthiness of applicants" for the foundation's grants.

• A Michigan foundation set up for charitable purposes had a gross income of $31,365 during fiscal 1964, but accomplished no good because "expenses" of $31,268—including "miscellaneous" expenses of $24,452—ate up the money.

Patman said that the holdings of 575 foundations under study "have increased sharply since the 1950s" despite the organizations' ostensible intent to finance charity. In the four-year period, 1961-64, total receipts of the 575 foundations were $4.6 billion, whereas gifts by them were only $2.2 billion.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Thousands Have Already Answered Our Help Wanted Ad . . .

HAVE YOU?

RESOLVE NOW . . . to help expand the readership and influence of HUMAN EVENTS in the important year ahead. Start by giving introductory gift subscriptions at this Special New Year Rate:

JUST $2.98
for 3 months (13 issues) of HUMAN EVENTS

WANTED

100,000 New Readers Now

Impossible? No!

All it takes is a little initiative from a lot of people.

If every one of our subscribers gave just 1 gift subscription right now, HUMAN EVENTS would be influencing upwards of 100,000 new readers—and prospective conservative voters—tomorrow.

It's as simple and as important as that.

But it all depends on one factor.

You.

If we can't count on you—we can't count on anybody.

TAKE ACTION NOW!

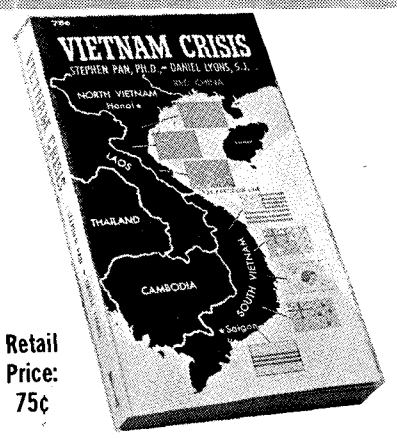
Use the form below (or your own stationery) to:

(1) GIVE as many introductory gift subscriptions as you can at this Special New Year Rate of just $2.98 for 3 full months of HUMAN EVENTS.

(2) ENTER your own "new reader" subscription for just $2.98 (a saving of $1.57 over the single copy price!), and choose any one of these fascinating books as your FREE BONUS.

YOUR FREE BOOK BONUS

Take your choice of one FREE book for every $2.98 subscription you give. . .

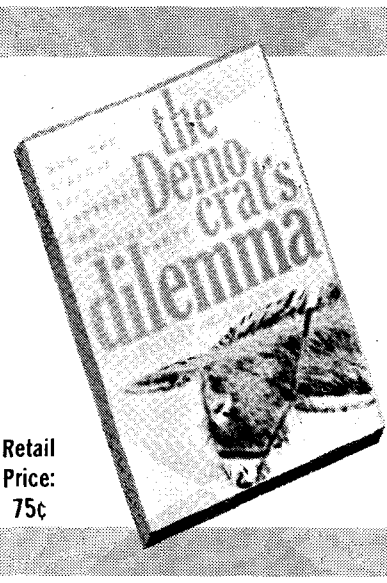


Retail Price: 75¢

VIET NAM CRISIS

by Dr. Stephen Pan
and
Rev. Daniel Lyons, S.J.

Now—for the first time—we have a book that gives us the complete, up-to-date story of the Viet Nam crisis—told from a pro-American point of view. As one reviewer put it: "It is the most important book of information and guidance that has yet been published on our most vexing and dangerous issue."

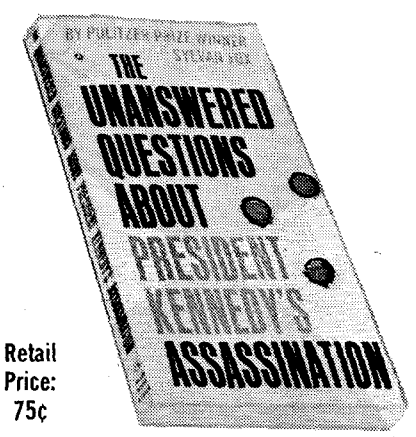


Retail Price: 75¢

THE DEMOCRAT'S DILEMMA

by
Philip M. Crane

This important book tells the fascinating story of one of the most successful revolutions in history: how a small but dedicated group of liberals managed to capture control of the Democratic party. Prof. Crane reveals all the clever methods they used to achieve their Socialist goals. Conservatives would do well to study this blueprint for victory.



Retail Price: 75¢

THE UNANSWERED QUESTIONS ABOUT PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION

by Sylvan Fox

The Warren Commission's report on the Kennedy assassination had many serious omissions. This fascinating book suggests some startling answers.

The chief of the U.S. Department on Crime and Racketeering endorsed the book by saying, "If you prefer to believe that you have been given the final answers to the assassination, don't read this book. Otherwise, you are in for an unsettling experience."

NEW READER ORDER FORM

Gentlemen:

Please enter my 3-month (13 issues) introductory subscription to HUMAN EVENTS at the Special New Year Rate of just $2.98 (saving me $1.57 over the single copy price). And send me, FREE and postpaid, the Bonus Book I've checked below.

☐ Payment enclosed* ☐ Bill me later

*Thank you! We'll add 2 extra issues FREE to your subscription for saving us billing expense.

CHECK YOUR FREE BOOK CHOICE:

☐ Viet Nam Crisis ☐ Democrat's Dilemma
☐ The Unanswered Questions About President Kennedy's Assassination

12/31/66

Name_____
(Please Print)
Address_____
City/State_____ ZIP_____

Mail To: HUMAN EVENTS • 410 First Street, S.E. Washington, D.C. 20003

GIFT SUBSCRIPTION ORDER FORM

Gentlemen:

Please enter the 3-month gift subscription(s) as I have listed, at the Special New Year Rate of just $2.98. And send me, FREE and postpaid, the Bonus Book(s) I have checked below.

☐ Payment enclosed* ☐ Bill me later
(*2 extra issues FREE)

CHECK YOUR FREE BONUS BOOK CHOICE(S):

☐ Viet Nam Crisis ☐ Democrat's Dilemma
☐ The Unanswered Questions About President Kennedy's Assassination

12/31/66

My Name_____
(Please Print)
Address_____
City/State_____ ZIP_____

GIFT RECIPIENT:

Name_____
(Please Print)
Address_____
City/State_____ ZIP_____

(Please use a separate sheet to enter additional gift subscriptions.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Douglas on 'Bugging': Right in Principle— Wrong in Application

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

Mr. Justice Douglas was right in principle but wrong in its application two weeks ago when he spread-eagled himself on the real and ominous dangers that accompany the use of electronic surveillance devices and the erosion of 4th Amendment protections.

The court's most consistent and redoubtable liberal was laying down purest conservative doctrine in his impassioned dissent in the cases of Z. T. Osborn Jr. and Duke Lee Lewis. It is possible to agree with almost everything he had to say, in urging that the convictions be reversed in these two cases, and yet to support his colleagues for voting to affirm.

Hear Douglas out:

"We are rapidly entering the age of no privacy, where everyone is open to surveillance at all times, where there are no secrets from government. The aggressive breaches of privacy by the government increase with geometric proportion. Wire tapping and 'bugging' run rampant, without effective judicial or legislative control.

"Secret observation booths in government offices and closed television circuits in industry, extending even to rest rooms, are common. Offices, conference rooms, hotel rooms and even bedrooms are 'bugged' for the convenience of government. Peepholes in men's rooms are there to catch homosexuals. Personality tests seek to ferret out a man's innermost thoughts on family life, religion, racial attitudes, national origin, politics, atheism, sex and the like. Federal agents are often 'wired' so that their conversations are either recorded on their person or transmitted to tape recorders some blocks away. The Food and Drug Administration recently put a spy in a church organization. Revenue agents have gone in the disguise of Coast Guard officers. They have broken and entered homes to obtain evidence.

"Polygraph tests of government employes and of employes in industry are rampant. The dossiers on all citizens mount in number and increase in size. Now they are being put on computers so that by pressing one button all the miserable, the sick, the suspect, the unpopular, the off-beat people of the nation can be instantly identified. . . . Taken individually, each step may be of little consequence. But when viewed as a whole, there begins to emerge a society in which government may intrude into the secret regions of man's life at will."

"The time may come," said Douglas, winding up his opinion, "when no one can be sure whether his words are being recorded for use at some future time; when everyone will fear that his most secret thoughts are no longer his own, but belong to the government; when the most confidential and intimate conversations are always open to eager, prying ears. When that time comes, privacy, and with it liberty, will be gone."

This is the terrifying, totalitarian prospect that George Orwell sketched so vividly in *1984*. Douglas is not alone, of course, in crying out against it. Senators Long of Missiouri and Ervin of North Carolina are fighting in the Senate for the preservation of individual privacy. New Jersey's Dominick Daniels has taken a position of leadership in the House. Conservative and liberal editors and columnists share the identical concern.

Yet the right to privacy is not an absolute right. No constitutional right is absolute. The interests of society as a whole also have to be protected; and the criticism that may be directed validly against Douglas and some of his doctrinaire friends is that in their zeal to protect the individual, they often forget the larger picture. This was the case two weeks ago.

Osborn is the Nashville lawyer who was convicted of attempting to bribe a juror in the Hoffa case. His conviction rested solely upon the testimony of a government informer, Robert Vick. When Vick reported Osborn's first overtures to federal authorities, two federal judges authorized the FBI to equip Vick with a concealed tape recorder. Vick then called on Osborn and obtained the damning, incontrovertible evidence.

The case of Duke Lee Lewis involved a man convicted of selling marijuana to a federal narcotics agent who assumed the name of "Jimmy the Polack" and called at his home.

In affirming the two convictions, a majority of the court tried earnestly to take a long step in the direction of helping law enforcement officers. Under proper prior judicial authorization, the use of tape recorders is not to be forbidden. Moreover, "in the detection of many types of crime, the government is entitled to use decoys and to conceal the identity of its agents."

Osborn had no right to be protected from his misplaced confidence in Vick; and Lewis had no right to plead invasion of his home when he himself invited the narcotics agent to come in the front door.

These were sound decisions, for all of Douglas' eloquent strictures. The holdings in Osborn and Lewis will not offset the harm done to the rights of society by some of the court's bleeding-heart decisions of recent years; but they will help—and for any help in this direction, let us be properly grateful.

(Copyright 1966, Washington *Star* Syndicate)

□ □ □

A VIEW FROM THE LEFT — ". . . we have a neighbor, a first cousin, who has grown more than we have, who has grown too much. His real name is the United States of America. But he does not use this name. He calls himself *America*. When America is the name of a whole continent! It is our common name and cannot be the name of one single country. When they call themselves by this name they demonstrate their appetite. With this appetite they have bitten off great pieces of Mexico, Texas, California, New Mexico. They have also helped themselves to the Panama Canal and Puerto Rico. The United States have attacked Nicaragua, Guatemala. They encircled Colombia, they machine-gunned Honduras and finally they are breaking their teeth on Cuba."—From a speech by Pablo Neruda, Chilean poet, to the World Peace Conference in Helsinki in 1965.

RENI PHOTOS

Panelists at the recent Chamber of Commerce meeting, from left: Milton Friedman, Robert Theobald, James Tobin, Rep. Tom Curtis (R.-Mo.), Henry Hazlitt and Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

Hazlitt vs. Friedman

Guaranteed Income Stirs Debate

From the Richmond *News Leader*

On December 9 the Chamber of Commerce of the United States sponsored a National Symposium on a Guaranteed Income in Washington. The several hundred businessmen, personnel administrators and industrial relations advisors who paid $40 each to attend may have thought they had wandered by mistake into a never-never land of curious dimensions.

Here were three academicians—Professors Robert Theobald, James Tobin and Milton Friedman—seriously propounding the need for the federal government to guarantee every American an income "sufficient to live in dignity." This income would not be a privilege, but a right.

The three advocates of the proposal differed mostly on methods and percentages; all agreed that a minimum income guarantee would be a highly desirable means of redistributing income.

Dr. Theobald believes that the effects of cybernation and automation eventually will make human labor unnecesary. Dr. Tobin supports the proposed program on humanitarian grounds. Dr. Friedman, formerly one of Barry Goldwater's economic advisors, has accepted the idea of a negative income tax as more efficient than the dole in dealing with poverty.

These academic viewpoints were countered by syndicated columnist Henry Hazlitt and by Republican Congressman Thomas B. Curtis. Hazlitt's opposition to a guaranteed income is based on moral, political and economic grounds. In the event such a program were adopted, he fears that before long 51 per cent of the electorate would be milking the other 49 per cent dry. Therefore, he proposed that the minimum income program be redesigned as a loan program, with the borrower losing his right to vote until the loan were repaid. Mr. Hazlitt's co-panelists were appalled at the horrid thought.

Congressman Curtis stressed the role that private enterprise has played in waging the greatest war on poverty ever known to man, through which 700,000 Americans each year have escaped lives of poverty. Instead of a guaranteed income, he would expand current birth control programs, rehabilitation efforts and other recognized means of alleviating poverty, including heavier reliance on the private sector.

The panel was stacked 3-2, but the gentlemen of the opposition made far more telling cases against the guaranteed income proposal than the advocates made for it.

Implementation of such a plan would require far-reaching changes in the moral and ethical beliefs that have prevailed in this nation for the past 200 years. In an economic system where work and income have been inextricably associated, can man be trained to regard unearned income—an outright gift from Uncle Sam—as a dignified way of life? It seems unlikely.

The academic grove is hardly the best place to cultivate a realistic view of mankind. Some professors are prone to believe that man is essentially a perfectible animal; that if the need to work for his daily keep were removed, man would utilize his time in the performance of good works and cultural uplift. And after that, paradise.

There are numerous valid objections to the guaranteed income proposal. It is far too simple: It would be based on an artless financial peg, without regard for age, region, or non-monetary income. No one knows exactly how much the program might cost; it could range from $12 billion to $30 billion a year.

There also is the small matter of retarding productive growth in the economy, not to mention the stifling of incentive, the emotional problems that dependency could bring, or the lack of manpower to perform simple tasks of service. The day is not near when computers will shine shoes, cut the grass, or run errands.

More important, a guaranteed minimum income, as a matter of right for all Americans, would deprive many of the impetus to seek their own destinies, and would cheat them of the right of accomplishment in a competitive society.

□ □ □

"DEMOCRATIC GOVERNORS blame LBJ for the party's losses in November. They say the voters approved of his going to Asia—but then he came back."—By Jack Wilson in the Washington *Post*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

More on the Rocky Road to Negro Self-Help

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

(*In last week's* Human Events, *John Chamberlain discussed the struggles Dr. Matthew went through to get his hospital started.*)

What next for Dr. Thomas Matthew, the Negro neurosurgeon of Queens County, N.Y., who has been trying to get his 200-bed private Interfaith (i.e., integrated) Hospital floated on a free enterprise basis to prove that Negroes can do something both for themselves and the white community?

Just the other day the harassed doctor thought he was out of the woods. After scrabbling for dimes and staving off creditors for two years, he finally succeeded in getting New York City to transfer a hundred chronic cases from the overworked municipal hospitals to his own scrupulously clean but unused wards. At $20 a day per case, this figured to rescue the doctor's rather bold and imaginative project, and, incidentally, save New York City taxpayers at least $30 on each patient.

But the perils of Pauline were nothing as compared to the perils of Dr. Matthew. No sooner had he announced that Mayor John Lindsay had helped solve his problem than disaster threatened from a new quarter. A local savings and loan institution decided to foreclose on the $800,000 hospital mortgage.

Dr. Matthew and his staff reacted instantaneously in a way that has put them on the front pages of newspapers as far away as Japan. They barricaded the hospital entrance with a 10-foot-high wire fence, put out a statement that the patients couldn't be moved, and appealed to the local Queens community to come to their aid. Then they rushed off to New York City Hall to see if they couldn't collect some of the money the city owed them.

The city budget bureaucrats said "wait." It seemed that red tape appropriation requirements had to be satisfied. But finally City Hall stretched some archaic procedures to the point of ponying up $13,440 on a larger sum that the Interfaith Hospital had already earned, and Dr. Matthew went back to Queens with some tangible proof that he was a good credit risk.

As this particular column is being written, the troubles about the mortgage haven't been formally settled. But by now the local white community that surrounds Dr. Matthew's Interfaith Hospital had rallied to his support. Ironically, one of the moving spirits in the group happens to be Rosemary Gunning, who ran for president of the New York City Council on the Conservative party ticket on a platform that denounced the idea of a police civilian review board.

It seems that Rosemary Gunning and some of her fellow Queens Conservatives, though they are against the bussing of Negro and white children out of their school neighborhoods, happen to agree with Dr. Matthew that there must be an end to "polarity" between Negroes and whites. The Queens community group is now setting out to sell bonds to finance Dr. Matthew's hospital and to create a greater private corporation dedicated to building integrated hospitals elsewhere in the country.

And thereby hangs a tale which should be told merely to keep the historical record straight. Recently Sen. Robert Kennedy captured the headlines with the announcement that he had set up a private corporation designed to make use of the Negro's own "sweat equity" in rebuilding the slums of the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn. The Kennedy corporation hopes to make use of both privately subscribed funds and public grants if they are forthcoming.

It's a great idea, but this column would like to point out that Dr. Matthew took an outline for the general project to Bobby Kennedy some time before the senator floated it trial-balloon fashion at a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People dinner.

Politicians are not to be condemned for appropriating ideas, especially if they happen to be good ones. But writers have a duty to see that history is told straight. Dr. Matthew got there ahead of Bobby Kennedy or, for that matter, Sen. Jack Javits, who is also in the business of getting self-help corporations going to help solve Negro problems.

The heart-warming thing about the whole history of Dr. Matthew's adventure with his Queens hospital project is that it proves that liberals and conservatives, politicos and those who distrust politics, can eventually come together to bind up community wounds. When a Conservative Rosemary Gunning, a Liberal Republican Mayor John Lindsay and a Democratic Sen. Bobby Kennedy can all begin moving in the same direction, and without merely begging from Washington, D.C., there is hope in the land.

It was Dr. Thomas Matthew (above) who deserves the credit for getting the self-help idea started in this case, not the politicians.

(Copyright 1966, King Features Synd.)

□ □ □

THE WORKER, official organ of the Communist party, has applauded the latest stand of the National Council of Churches. "Nat'l Church Body Rejects Johnson's Viet Nam War Line," proclaimed the Red rag's three-column, page-one headline. Council leaders, meeting in sun-kissed Miami Beach, assailed the Administration's "war policy" and demanded heightened peace activity throughout the nation.

This was the scene as the hospital staff barricaded the building entrance in front of the Interfaith Hospital; Dr. Matthew talks with one of his nurses. The Interfaith story caused people from all walks of life in the community to come to the hospital's aid.

No New Power Subsidy Needed

From the Dallas *Morning News*

Congress faces a new drive to finance rural electric and telephone systems. Plans for an independent federal bank to provide more money for such cooperatives died at the last session.

But John Baker, assistant secretary of agriculture, told the Minnesota Farmers Union that the Administration plans another push for the measure. He estimated that $15 billion will be needed for rural electric systems during the next 15 years. He added that a new source of financing will be needed, with higher interest rates, because the U.S. Treasury cannot extend this much credit at 2 per cent interest.

Private citizens who are paying several times that interest rate, and know that even the U.S. government can't borrow money at 2 per cent, may be shocked that a public official would even mention the matter today. But it will be no surprise to private utilities who have been coping with this problem for years.

Back in the depressed 1930s few farms were electrified or had phones. The government stepped in and financed cooperatives which provided these utilities on many farms. Investor-financed firms also pushed their services into rural areas. As a result, farms in Texas today are more than 96 per cent electrified. Other states have seen the same progress.

Having largely accomplished their objective, many rural co-ops now seek new markets in towns and urban areas. This is happening in north Texas and hundreds of other non-rural areas. And these ambitious co-ops seek public help instead of borrowing at interest rates individuals and private firms must pay.

The unfairness of this is so obvious it should be rejected immediately.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING in HUMAN EVENTS is good business. Let it help you solve a problem. See classified ad section on page 14 for rates and information.

"They laughed when I wound up my shaver..."

That's liable to happen to you when you first use the RIVIERA in front of anyone. A wind-up shaver may **seem** a plaything. Or at best an emergency type of shaver (because it needs no cords or batteries). After all, how can a hand-cranked shaver rotate fast enough to do a clean and close job? And how many times do you have to wind the darn thing to finish one shave?

One answer at a time: The three-blade shaving head revolves at such a fast clip that it actually gives you **seventy-two thousand cutting strokes a minute!** Compare that to your $30 TurboDeluxe. Now, about the winding. The palm-shaped body of the RIVIERA (named for its birthplace, Monte Carlo) is filled with a huge mainspring made of the same Swedish super steel used in the most expensive watch movements. You crank the key just like a movie camera (about six turns) and the RIVIERA shaves and shaves and shaves. From ear to ear; from nose to neck, without slowing down. Maintains its full shaving speed right to the end—and long enough to do the complete job. Hard to believe, but really true.

A few more details: The surgical steel blades are so designed that they are continuously self-sharpening. You will find that the more you use the RIVIERA the sharper and the better it gets. The guard is so unbelievably thin (5/100 of a millimeter) that pressure is unnecessary. You just touch the shaver on your face and gently guide it in circular motions.

We could go on. But we don't expect to sell you with words. We just want to get you open-minded enough to tie up $16 for two weeks. We'll give you that long to put the RIVIERA to the test. If it disappoints you (if you want to return it for **any** reason), send it back. Your money will be in the return mail. Obviously, we have reason to believe that this won't happen and that you will want to keep your RIVIERA for the office, club, cabin or in a permanent place in your bathroom cabinet. It's that kind of a thing. Once you've tried it you won't let it go.

P.S. You not only save the cost of an electric motor, but you save the cost of repairing it. The money that it leaves in your pocket; the dependability; the good, fast, clean shaves that you'll get—they'll give **you** the last laugh.

ONLY $15.95 COMPLETE

PLACE YOUR ORDER HERE HE-1231

Mail to: **HAVERHILL'S**
526 Washington St., San Francisco, Calif. 94111

Please send me the RIVIERA Shaver. I must be amazed and delighted or I may return it within two weeks after receipt for immediate refund. I understand that there is a one year's unconditional guarantee on parts and workmanship.

☐ I enclose $15.95 plus $1.00 for postage and insurance. (Calif. residents add 4% sales tax.)

☐ Bill Diners'. ☐ Amer. Exp. Acct. #_____

Name _____

Address _____

_____ Zip_____

© 1966 Haverhill's

Searching the World to bring you the Finest

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Family of Censors

Manchester Not Only Author to Feel Kennedys' Pressure

By JIM SHEVIS

William Manchester isn't the only American author to have felt the Kennedy pressure when the family is out to stop a book's publication or to censor the manuscript beyond recognition.

A North American Newspaper Alliance (NANA) survey of authors and publishers shows that the author of *The Death of A President* has plenty of company.

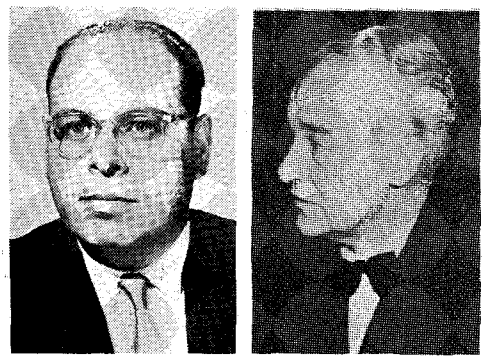
Victor Lasky, author of the controversial and phenomenal bestseller, *JFK: The Man and the Myth*, discloses for the first time that it was the Kennedy family that held up publication of his book for more than a year.

The President himself, his brother, Robert Kennedy (at the time, attorney general) and other members of the family tried unsuccessfully to stop publication of the book entirely, Lasky said.

"Their efforts were largely behind the scenes," said Lasky, "But I knew generally what was going on."

Lasky said the manuscript of his critical portrait of the late President was finished in August 1962, but that publication was held up until September 1963 "for various, as yet undisclosed, reasons." The book was the No. 1 best-seller in the nation on Nov. 22, 1963—the day the President was killed, and has sold more than 220,000 copies.

Lasky said the Kennedy family and the White House "brought enormous pressure to bear on leading figures" within the Crowell-Collier organization, the parent company of MacMillan, the book's publisher. He also confirmed reports that he hired the powerful Park Avenue law firm of Royall, Koegel and Rogers to represent him and "to prevent the book from being torpedoed."



Authors Victor Lasky (left) and James Bishop have also incurred the wrath of the Kennedy clan.

Even after the book's publication, Lasky charged, he was subjected to an investigation by an official of the Immigration Department who was a close friend of Robert Kennedy.

"The FBI wanted no part of it," said Lasky. "J. Edgar Hoover called it 'a political vendetta'. Therefore, Bobby had to use an Immigration Department official. I thought it was a big joke at the time. It also, I think, demonstrated something unappetizing about Bobby Kennedy as a future President of the United States."

Lasky, currently writing a book about the New York Democratic senator, scheduled for publication early in 1968, made his disclosure in the midst of a rising furor over publication of the Manchester book. Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy is seeking an injunction against Manchester, Harper & Row, the publisher, and *Look* magazine, which plans to serialize portions of the book beginning January 10.

According to Lasky, attempts by the Kennedys to "control" the publication of books about the family go back to 1960 when the late President objected to the jacket photo of James MacGregor Burns' book, *John Kennedy: A Political Profile*.

"Curiously, the book was friendly toward JFK," said Lasky, "but he objected to the photo because it made him appear too youthful." Kennedy's youth was a major issue in the 1960 presidential campaign.

Another example of the Kennedy pressure is that exerted recently on columnist Jim Bishop. Bishop had planned to write a book on the events that took place that awful day in Dallas, but when he requested permission to interview Mrs. Kennedy, she told him, in effect, that she already had hired Manchester to do a similar work, and asked Bishop to drop his project.

Bishop later said that wherever he went he found doors closed, and that many people were under instructions from the Kennedys not to say a word to him.

NANA also learned that the Kennedy family exerted its influence in the publication of a book called *Kennedy Campaigning*, published last September by Beacon Press of Boston. The book's author, Dr. Murray Levin, a political science professor at Boston University, said "contacts were made by members of the Kennedy family and close, long-time associates of the family" with the Boston publisher. The book concerns the 1962 primary contest between Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D.-Mass.) and Edward M. McCormack for election to the Senate seat once held by JFK.

"There was one hot chapter on Kennedy's campaign expenditures and contributions," Levin recalled. "Bobbs-Merrill then said to me, 'Feel free to find another publisher.' One of the senior people at Bobbs-Merrill is an old friend of Bobby Kennedy."

Levin said he brought the manuscript to three other leading U.S. publishers, each of whom agreed to print the book provided "substantial editorial changes" were made. Levin refused, and finally got Beacon Press to agree to publish the work.

Arnold Tovell of Beacon Press confirmed that "representatives of the Kennedy family read the galley proofs, and did make representations, but we did not make any changes."

Levin, however, said "The main body of the book remained intact," but implied some revisions definitely were made. "It was touch and go for a while" whether Beacon Press would publish the book, said Levin.

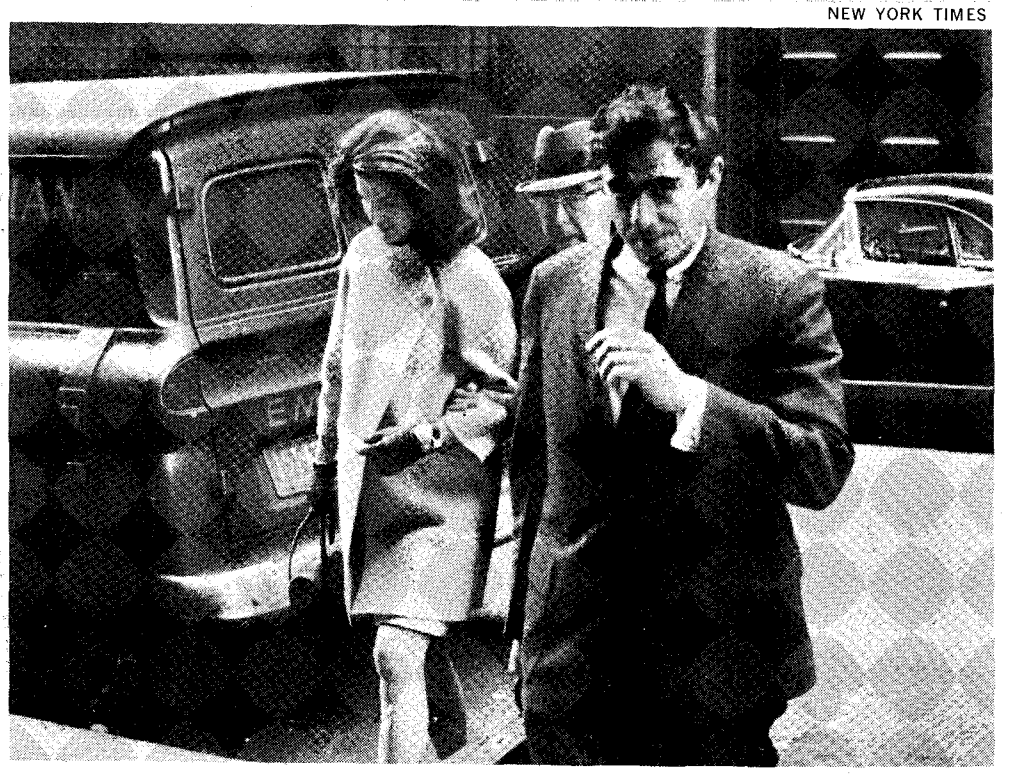
The Kennedy family exercises censorship over books about its members either through persuasion or by drying up sources of information. A spokesman for the New American Library Publishing Co. illustrated the latter tactic.

When Richard J. Whelan was at work on his book, *The Founding Father: The Story of Joseph P. Kennedy*, published in 1964, "there was no attempt at interference, at least not in the same manner as with the Manchester book," the spokesman said. "Yet, no member of the family would talk to him or even answer written inquiries for information." A best-seller, the book has sold 73,000 copies.

NANA, too, has felt the persuasive powers of the Kennedys.

Four days after John F. Kennedy was assassinated, then White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger called our New York office from Hobe Sound, Fla., concerning an eight-part series we planned to distribute based on Gene Schoor's book, *The Young John Kennedy*. Salinger said that Bobby Kennedy personally would prosecute NANA if any material in the series differed in the slightest from what was in the original Schoor book.

NEW YORK TIMES



Mrs. Kennedy walks with former JFK aide Richard Goodwin on her way to the Look magazine offices on Wall St. In center is Simon Rifkind, Mrs. Kennedy's attorney.

The attorney general then got on the phone and confirmed Salinger's warning. It was learned later that the Kennedy family had given Schoor, in the course of his research, certain other information that did not go into the book. The family apparently feared some of that information might be included in the NANA series. The series, distributed the week following Kennedy's death, was, of course, adulatory.

Other instances where the Kennedys have tried to control the publication of books about the family include *White House Nannie: My Years with Caroline and John Kennedy Jr.*, by Maud Shaw, and *The Pleasure of His Company* by Paul Fay.

The late President's wife, it was learned, had "made discreet inquiries" about the possibility of stopping publication of Miss Shaw's book. Miss Shaw, however, was determined to go ahead with the book, which was published last April. The book was serialized in the *Ladies Home Journal* and has sold 20,000 copies so far.

Fay, one of JFK's closest personal friends and former under secretary of the Navy under the 35th President, had his book examined by five Kennedys or their censors. Mrs. Kennedy, it was reported, was "not totally pleased" with the original 190,000-word manuscript, and Bobby Kennedy objected also to certain passages. Fay bowed to their wishes and cut out an estimated 80,000 words.

Even so, the Kennedys weren't pleased. And two weeks ago, Mrs. Kennedy turned down a $3,000 donation to the Kennedy Memoral Library from Fay because of her distaste for the book.

Why are the Kennedys trying to "stand in the doorway to history," as Jim Bishop phrased it, by exercising such tight control over books about the late President? How much influence do they wield?

"Here's my theory," said Dr. Levin in Boston. "I don't think the Kennedy family is putting the finger on publishers and saying 'do this or do that or else.' There are cases, of course, where I'm sure the Kennedys have put the screws to them by threatening suit, such as the Manchester book.

"But I think the publishers are applying all sorts of self-restraints, too. They're saying to themselves, 'What might happen if we do print this?' It's self-censorship. Publishers generally are extremely over-cautious about what they print about the Kennedys. It's fear of the unknown. It's like tackling someone very big. Who knows what will happen?"

Whether the Kennedys will have their way in suppressing or controlling the publication of other books about the late President remains to be seen. The outcome of the Manchester case is, at this moment, not in sight. But Levin and Lasky have their opinions on the matter.

"I think they are being very foolish in trying to stop publication of the Manchester book," said Lasky. "After all, how do you suppress a story like the dramatic confrontation between Johnson and the Kennedy people aboard Air Force 1 when it was returning the President's body from Love Field to Washington that terrible day in Dallas? If it doesn't come out in Manchester's book, it's going to come out in my book or some other book."

"It will be awfully difficult to stop publication of the Manchester book," Levin summed up. "I've spoken to someone who has read the manuscript. And I understand that what the Kennedys are worried about are the hostile comments about Mr. Johnson.

"And yet, unless Harper & Row crumbles under them, I doubt there is anything the Kennedy family can do about it."

(Copyright 1966,
North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.)

□ □ □

INDEPENDENT FIRMS operating without a union show greater employment stability than those with a union, according to a year-long National Federation of Independent Business computer study of more than 70,000 national firms.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

For Many, Holiday Season Is Hardly Joyous

Hundreds of Americans still languish in Red prisons while their relatives here can only wait—and pray

For most Americans the holiday season is one of joy. But for hundreds of others it is a time for tears. These are the mothers and fathers, the wives and children, of U.S. citizens who languish somewhere behind the Bamboo and Iron Curtains.

The Defense Department reports that more than 400 Americans may have been captured by the North Vietnamese. Others—no one knows how many—are imprisoned in mainland China, in icy Siberia, in the satellite empire of Eastern Europe.

Air Force Lt. John F. Conlon III was shot down and captured while on a spotting mission over the central highlands of Viet Nam last February. In 11 months his distraught parents have heard nothing.

"We sit here," says John F. Conlon Jr., in the living room of his Wilkes Barre, Pa., home. "We worry. We're helpless. No one can tell us anything about him. There have been 200 long, long days—and it seems like 400 nights, with nightmares of worry and fear. The nights are twice as long as the days."

Every emotion which wracks the Conlons is shared by the Oscar Smiths of Roodhouse, Ill. Their son, Air Force Capt. Philip E. Smith, is a prisoner in Red China. His F-104 Starfighter went down over Hainan Island, in the Gulf of Tonkin, on Sept. 20, 1965.

"It leaves you with such an empty feeling," says the captain's mother as she works in the kitchen of the farmhouse the family has lived in for half a century. "We know he is alive and pray for the day he will return. Only we don't know when that will be. We miss him so much."

Capt. Smith is permitted to receive one letter and to write one letter each month. "The letters are censored," his mother says. "About all he can say is that he is in good health and is not being mistreated. We do not know what he is living in or what he is doing."

The Smiths know more about their boy than do most Americans whose sons have been captured by the Communists. On Sept. 5, 1963, a private American cargo plane was shot down by the Communist Pathet Lao while on a mercy mission over a Red-held area of Laos.

Not Even a Card

Among the crewmen captured was Eugene DeBruin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph DeBruin of Kaukana, Wis. The news released by the Communists was sketchy—only that there had been some survivors—and it was not for almost two months that the DeBruins learned their son had been among those captured.

But since then the DeBruins have heard little. In March 1964 a Laotian neutralist escaped from the compound in which DeBruin was being held, bringing the first direct word of the downed flier. DeBruin was still wearing the same clothes he wore when he was captured, the escapee said, adding that he was crammed into a hut with four other crewmen and tied to a pole.

"Because of insufficient food and lacking health facilities, the health of the five prisoners is getting worse and they are nervous," the defector said. "They have no right to speak with anyone, and if there were letters, they had no right to read news about their families."

That is the latest news received by the parents of Eugene DeBruin. "We just don't know anything," the prisoner's dejected father said last week. "It's so sad."

Every bit as sad is the story of Maj. Samuel Logan, an American pilot whose B-29 was shot down over North Korea on Sept. 9, 1950. Two months later a Soviet news agency released Maj. Logan's picture with his statement that he had been taken prisoner by the "People's Republic of Korea."

The photo appeared in the Nov. 1, 1950, Washington *Times-Herald,* but Logan's mother, Ethel, knew nothing of it until she visited Washington in 1954 with 82 other mothers who had sons missing in Korea.

Mrs. Ethel Logan holds the photo of her son, Maj. Sam Logan, released by a Soviet news agency shortly after his capture during the Korean War. Ignoring the photographic evidence, the State Department maintained there was no reason to believe that Maj. Logan was alive, but the pilot's mother remains unconvinced.

"They had told me time and again that there was no reason to believe my boy ever got out of the plane," Mrs. Logan recalls. "But when I went to the Pentagon and looked at his file I found the clipping from the *Times-Herald,* proving he was taken prisoner."

On April 27, 1959, Rear Adm. Ira H. Nunn, chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations Armistice Commission, turned over the picture of Maj. Logan to the North Korean general sitting on the Communist side of the Panmunjom conference table.

"Where's Sam Logan?" Nunn demanded.

"That case is closed," the Communist replied.

And in Washington a State Department spokesman, Robert Aylward, said there was "no reliable information" that Logan was alive.

Mrs. Logan remains convinced that her son is well, noting that the Communists have a long-established habit of holding POWs of all nationalities. The Soviets, for instance, returned 268 Spaniards after 11 years and 68 supposedly dead Italians after 13 years.

In 1954 the Soviet Union released two imprisoned Americans, Homer M. Cox and Leland Towers, after they had been identified by returning American prisoners. Cox and Towers, in return, reported the whereabouts of six others. The State Department admitted that more than 5,000 American citizens were held by the USSR and the satellites in addition to several times that number who were possible claimants to U.S. citizenship.

Two years later, on July 16, 1956, the State Department dispatched a diplomatic note to the Kremlin entitled "Soviet Detention of U.S. Aircraft Incident Survivors."

"The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and has the honor to refer to the question of the detention of United States military personnel in the Soviet Union."

Protest Is Ignored

Despite the flowery opening, the U.S. note was hard-hitting. From "reports so persistent and detailed, and so credible," the State Department declared, "the U.S. government is compelled to believe" that the Soviets were holding members of the crews of two planes shot down in 1950 and 1952.

The protest said that 10 crewmen of a Navy Privateer—which was downed in the Baltic Sea in April 1950—had been seen at the dread Vorkuta labor complex in Siberia and at Collective Farm No. 25, about 54 kilometers from Taishet. The note also charged the Russians with holding one or more members of an Air Force B-29 which came down in June 1952 over the Sea of Japan or near the Kamchatka area of the Soviet Union. The U.S. note was blunt:

"An officer, believed by the United States government to have been a member of this crew, was observed in October 1953 in a Soviet hospital north of Magadan near the crossing of the Kolyma River between Elgen and Debin at a place called Narionburg. This officer stated that he had been convicted, wrongfully, under Item 6 of Article 58 of the Soviet Penal Code."

The Soviets ignored the U.S. letter. The State Department, never one to antagonize the Kremlin, apparently dropped the matter. But the families of the crewmen nurture the belief that their sons are alive. John Noble, an American released from Vorkuta in 1955, reported that other prisoners at the Siberian camp had seen the Americans—"who were afraid they'd never get home."

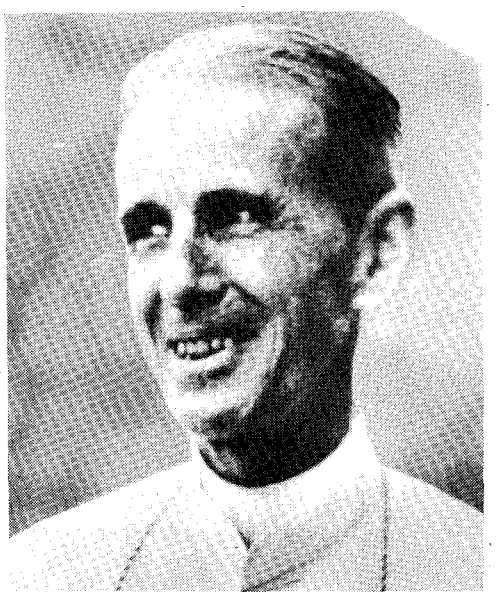
Not all the Americans languishing in Communist cells are "prisoners of war." Moses Rees Herrin of Akron, Ohio, and Frederick Matthews, of Elwood City, Pa., were sentenced last year to eight years at hard labor in East Germany. Their crime? They had sought to smuggle a 13-year-old girl from East to West Berlin for a reunion with her parents.

The Communists' No. 1 prisoner is Bishop James Walsh, a Maryknoll missionary who is serving a 20-year term for "espionage" against "the People's Republic of China." Bishop Walsh has been in China for almost half a century.

When the Communists took over in 1949, he was the executive secretary of the Catholic Central Bureau in Shanghai, which directed the Church's mission and cultural activities on the mainland.

For the next 10 years he lived through what the American Catholic hierarchy has termed the worst persecution of Christianity in its 2,000 years. Bishop Walsh was denounced in the familiar terms—"traitor," "stooge," "enemy of the People's Republic."

His priests were tortured, his confessional bugged, his churches sacked. Harassed night and day, he failed to break. Then in October 1958 he disappeared from his rectory and was neither seen nor heard from again until March 1960, when Peking announced his conviction by People's Court on palpably unjustified charges—of "espionage and subversion" for the Vatican and CIA.



Bishop James Walsh of Cumberland, Md., has been jailed by the Chinese Reds since 1958, after seeing Catholics being persecuted unmercifully by the Communists.

On Dec. 7, 1965, Bishop Walsh marked the 50th anniversary of his ordination as a priest. Had he been home, Bishop Walsh would have celebrated his golden anniversary with grandeur, for it is one of the most joyous and festive occasions of the Church. In prison, the day passed without even so much as a card. For the Communists do not recognize the existence of Bishop Walsh's church.

A life-long friend once scribbled "best wishes" on a plain card and addressed it to "Bishop James Walsh" at Shanghai's chief political prison. It was returned, undelivered, because the Chinese said they knew of no one named *Bishop* James Walsh.

The 76-year-old churchman is not permitted to celebrate Mass or receive Holy Communion, or to possess even the simplest religious items, such as a Bible, a crucifix, or a rosary. He is allowed to write but one letter a month, and to receive one, from the outside world.

In the eight years in which he has been imprisoned, Bishop Walsh has received only one foreign visitor. That was his brother, Judge William A. Walsh, a former Maryland attorney general, who made the Shanghai trip in 1960, six months after the bishop's sentence was announced.

Brother met brother on the afternoon of August 4—their first meeting in 12 years. The regulations governing the meeting were rigid. There could be no written messages exchanged, photos taken, or recordings made. The slightest infraction of the rules, guards warned James and William Walsh, would bring an end to the reunion.

During three days the brothers met for a total of two hours and 35 minutes. At their final meeting Judge Walsh told his brother that if the Chinese would not again let him into the country, this probably would be the last time they would see each other.

Bishop Walsh studied his brother for a moment, and replied, "Then we will meet in heaven." A moment of silence enveloped them and the guards signalled that the reunion had ended. They shook hands silently, and the bishop was taken from the room. William went to the window for the last look at his brother. The bishop, walking across the compound, heard William's last words, "Goodbye, James," and turned to look over his shoulder to smile.

He spoke no words.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Why Can't We Have Voluntary Social Security?

Two economists offer an alternative to our compulsory, costly and unsound system

By JAMES M. BUCHANAN and COLIN D. CAMPBELL

Reprinted with permission from the *Wall Street Journal*, Dec. 20, 1966

(Prof. Buchanan, the author of several books on public finance and debt policy, is chairman of the department of economics at the University of Virginia. Prof. Campbell, who has made an extensive study of Social Security costs and benefits, is a member of the economics faculty of Dartmouth College.)

The Social Security system in the United States is compulsory, costly and commercially unsound.

Are these characteristics necessarily descriptive of a comprehensive national pension scheme? Or is it possible through moderate institutional changes to convert the whole system into one that is voluntary, less costly to contributors, and commercially (actuarially) sound? We shall show that such changes are possible, and we shall indicate specific steps designed to accomplish this transformation.

Can individuals be allowed to withdraw voluntarily from the system? Before he became a candidate for President in 1964, Barry Goldwater suggested that individuals should be allowed this option, provided that they present evidence indicating purchase of adequate private retirement protection.

This proposal seemed plausible enough; such an option widens the range of individual choices, a desideratum for any free society.

It was precisely this suggestion, however, which Gov. Rockefeller (and later President Johnson) converted into a major campaign issue. He did so by predicting that voluntary withdrawal, if introduced, would destroy the whole Social Security structure.

What seems to have been overlooked in the turmoil of 1964 politics is the obvious implication that, if the Rockefeller-Johnson prediction is valid, the system is not one of social insurance at all. The system is, instead, simply a particular set of compulsory taxes and transfers.

Why should an individual, given the choice, ever choose to withdraw from the public system unless he can more efficiently purchase private retirement insurance? If large numbers could, in fact, be predicted to withdraw when given the opportunity to do so, this would be irrefutable evidence that some current contributors in the system are required to pay something more than the discounted value of their own retirement benefits, actuarially computed.

Redistributive Feature

Many current contributors are supporting not only their own "insurance" but also current retirement benefits being paid out to pensioners, all of whom contributed less than the discounted values of their own benefits during their own income-earning careers.

Those income earners who now pay Social Security taxes finance the retirement benefits of those who have already retired, over and above the current contributions that they would have to make to "insure" their own pensions in retirement.

DON'T ARGUE
about today's "mess"

Do it the easy, effective way. Hand 'em a little card. It will give them a chuckle as it also gives them an "injection." Send name, address, $1. and this ad to 'Tain't Funny but True, Drawer 72, Whittier, Calif. 90608, for **AN ASSORTMENT OF THESE CLEVER** (that's why they're effective) **LITTLE CARDS.**

Because of this redistributive feature, Mr. Rockefeller was correct in his prediction. Much voluntary withdrawal would quickly produce deficits in the Old Age and Survivors Insurance trust-fund account; current rates of benefit payment could not be maintained without tax-rate increases. And such increases would, in turn, accelerate the withdrawal.

Who would benefit by withdrawing from the Social Security system and purchasing his own private retirement insurance? The largest group is undoubtedly young persons—those in their 20s and 30s.

Consider a young man who takes his first job in 1966 at the age of 22. Assume that he will, for the next 43 years, earn at least $6,600 each year. He will then pay in the maximum amount of taxes, since income over $6,600 is not currently subject to tax.

In January 1966 the rate of tax for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance was raised to 7.7 per cent—3.85 per cent on both the employer and the employe—so that the maximum tax per worker is now $508 per year. This total will be gradually increased until it reaches $640 in 1973. Taxes at these levels paid over a working life of 43 years and accumulated at 4 per cent interest compounded will amount to over $67,000 at the time of retirement at age 65—$27,000 in payments plus $40,000 in accumulated interest.

Misleading Language

Half of the 7.7 per cent is commonly referred to as a "contribution by the employer." This language is misleading. The tax is simply an ordinary payroll tax.

The economic impact would be the same whether or not the law required the employer to keep figures in his accounts which divide the "contribution" between himself and his employe. The tax increases his labor costs and decreases his demand for labor. This spread over all firms causes the level of money wages to fall, so that the wage earner, in effect, pays this employer part of the tax as well as that nominally levied on the employe.

The tax payments do not provide solely for old-age benefits; they also include disability insurance and survivors insurance. These additional items must be deducted if we are to estimate the tax costs of old-age insurance alone.

Twenty per cent of the total value of accumulated taxes approximates the cost of these forms of insurance other than old-age benefits. This adjustment reduces the total value of accumulated taxes for old-age insurance alone to $54,000.

Does the young man in our example get his money's worth? If he lives until age 65, he can expect to live 14 additional years.

While life expectancy has increased substantially over the last half-century, experts do not predict major changes in the future. The maximum benefits that are now possible for our young worker when he attains age 65 are $3,024 per year—$2,016 for himself and an additional $1,008 for his wife. A pension of $3,024 could have been financed for 14 years with accumulated tax payments of only $33,000.

Looking at this another way, a sum of $54,000 is so large that it would provide a pension of $3,024 for 14 years, and at the end of this period $38,000 would be left. This is because interest on the unused balance at 4 per cent over the 14-year period would total $26,000, and only $16,000 would have to be taken from the principal.

Not all young persons can expect to earn the full $6,600 per year over a full working life, as the example has assumed. The benefits for those earning less than $6,600 are reduced, but not so much as their tax payments are.

Some Comparisons

A person who pays in 75 per cent of the maximum taxes secures, for example, 83 per cent of the maximum benefits, and a person who pays in only one-half of the maximum tax receives 64 per cent of the maximum benefits.

For all such workers, the Social Security system is, of course, less of a net burden than for the worker treated in our first example. Nonetheless, these workers will still pay accumulated taxes in excess of the discounted value of benefits expected. Other groups, such as married women workers, single persons and persons working after reaching age 65 also will pay more than they can expect in return.

Not all groups have a bad deal under the current system. There are more than 15 million persons now receiving federal old-age pensions—probably not one of whom paid in the full cost of his insurance benefits.

Again, consider a specific example, a person who retired in 1965 and who paid in the maximum amount of taxes possible. His accumulated tax payments amount to only $4,160 after deducting 20 per cent for survivors and disability insurance. He has contributed, at most, for only 28 years, and for the first 14 years his maximum tax was only $60 per year. The largest annual pension possible for a married person who retired in 1965 is $2,371.

Accumulated tax payments of $26,000 would have been necessary to finance a pension of this size for 14 years. And if he should try to purchase an annuity from a private insurance company, one that provides $2,371, it would cost him approximately $35,000.

Not only those who have already retired, but also those workers who will retire over the next 25 years may not be required to pay the full cost of their expected benefits under the system as it now operates. If they have paid in the maximum taxes, and expect to continue to do so until retirement, the break-even point is 39 years of age. Workers older than this gain; workers less than 39 lose by participation in the system. For those who have paid in, or expect to pay in, less than the maximum taxes, the break-even age is, of course, somewhat lower.

Clearly the interests of young persons and others who are not getting their money's worth conflict with the interests of present and near prospective beneficiaries who are getting the bargains. If we judge by the 1964 campaign, voters are in no mood to tinker with the system. But were they confronted with meaningful alternatives?

One task of the social scientist, in his ivory tower and away from politics, is that of inventing institutional schemes. Must we conclude that the only possible arrangement for Social Security is the one presently in being?

We answer these queries in the negative. But something more than a simple option provision is required. We shall suggest basic changes that will allow the system to become voluntary as to participation, less costly for contributors and commercially sound.

Our proposal is simple, so much so that it may have been made elsewhere, although not to our knowledge. The proposal can be defended on grounds of equity, honesty and efficiency, all in addition to the value of extending individual freedom of choice.

Considered as an actuarial account, the Social Security Administration is bankrupt. Here, of course, lies the necessity of compulsion.

Suppose that tax rates should be reduced to allow young workers to pay only for their own retirement insurance and nothing more. The system would not then be able to meet its current obligations because the required funds have not been accumulated in sufficient amounts to finance pensions for those already retired or who will retire over the next two decades.

In the three decades since its origin, political pressures have prevented tax rate increases adequate to finance expected benefit payments. From 1937 to 1950 tax increases from the original 2 per cent to the planned rate of 4 per cent in 1949 were continuously postponed. In 1939 allowances for dependents were added without increases in tax rates.

Sizable National Debt

There have been eight amendments raising benefits for those retiring or for those already retired. "New start" provisions, permitting persons to use high-income years and shorter periods as the basis for benefits, were adopted in 1939 and in 1950. Coverage has been expanded several times to bring in additional beneficiaries who have contributed little, if anything, to the fund. The 1965 amendment extends coverage to self-employed physicians and improves benefits for divorced wives and widows who remarry. Current discussion promises still further extensions in 1967.

We are not concerned here with the desirability or the undesirability of these changes in the basic system. But these changes point up the fact that, on any realistic appraisal, the obligation of the Social Security system represents a net national debt of sizable magnitude.

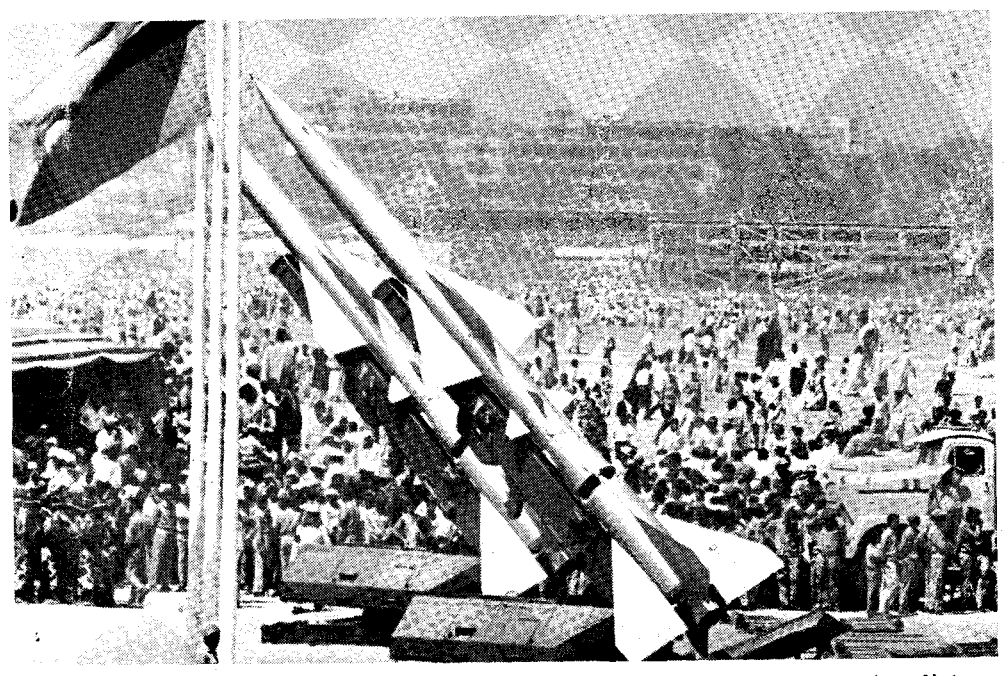
Our central proposition is based in a simple recognition of this national debt obligation and on nothing more. The trust-fund account embodies a national debt of significant size in its guaranteed obligations to pay out future benefits to those already retired or to those near retirement, obligations over and beyond fund balances. Simple honesty dictates that this debt be made explicit.

As a first step, we propose that on some given date the net national debt that is implicit in the Social Security account be computed by system actuaries.

Continued on page 12

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The latest Soviet arms deal raises the question whether Egypt's Nasser is destined to become another Castro.



Soviet-built SAM missiles go on display at a recent U.A.R. military parade. Not only has Nasser's regime received missiles, but tanks, ships and advanced jet fighters as well. This infusion of military hardware is seen as a Russian attempt to take over the oil-rich Middle East.

Nasser to Announce Soviet Missile System

New network seen as key to Russian control of Middle East

From the Allen-Scott Report

U.S. intelligence authorities are warning that President Nasser's New Year's Eve celebration plans will mark the opening of another stage in Russia's sinister arms build-up in the explosive Middle East.

The Egyptian dictator is set to announce that a Soviet ground-to-air missile system is being put into operation.

This is the third weapons system of this kind Russia has established outside of its own boundaries. The other two are in Cuba and North Viet Nam.

The Egyptian missile network consists of more than 30 SAM bases. Its complex radar-controlled equipment and launchers will be operated by some 2,000 Egyptians and 500 Soviet technicians.

A study just completed by the Defense Intelligence Agency states this SAM system will be followed by shipments of new-type Russian rockets, including intermediate range ballistic missiles.

The IRBMs, similar to those sent to Cuba in 1962, are now on the docks of two Soviet Black Sea ports for shipment to Egypt early next year. These missiles have ranges from 900 to 1,200 miles.

Other ground-to-ground missiles, which can be fired from mobile vehicles, are in nearby storage areas awaiting shipment. Their ranges are from 100 to 600 miles.

Intelligence officials are of the view that the Kremlin plans to use the Egyptian SAM "missile umbrella" as a deterrent to keep Israel or the United States from taking counter-measures during the ground-to-ground missile build-up.

In the past six years Egypt has received more than $2.5 billion in Russian military hardware, ranging from submarines and destroyers to jet bombers and fighters, among them MIG 24s.

Until now, however, Moscow has refrained from introducing IRBMs into the Mediterranean area or any other region outside of Cuba.

Intelligence authorities consider the forthcoming IRBM shipments to Egypt as a major change in Soviet strategy in the Middle East comparable to the 1962 decision to send missiles to Cuba.

As these analysts see it, the principal objective of the missile build-up is to secure Egypt as an operational base—

• "To extend the Soviet area of domination southward to the Indian Ocean, gaining the warm weather ports Russia has coveted, along with control of a major source of the world's oil.

• "To neutralize U.S. military force in the region. The growing concentration of Soviet submarines in the Mediterranean is considered by the Joint Chiefs of Staff to be an indication that Russia wants to be ready to challenge the [U.S.] 6th Fleet."

In the opinion of the intelligence experts, Moscow also aims to expand its influence in Africa by the same methods being used in the Middle East.

This objective can be achieved more easily, they stress, if Russia has bases near the Mediterranean entrance to the Suez Canal and on the shores of the Indian Ocean.

"The long-range danger," the DIA study says, "is that Russia will establish itself in the horn of Africa and win control of the Aden straits and Suez Canal and place the oil interests of the West in the Arabian Gulf in jeopardy.

"In Somalia, on the horn of Africa, Soviet equipment that has been moved in includes 15 MIG-17 jets and 35 T-34 tanks. On the Mediterranean, Soviet arms are the backbone of the armies of Egypt, Iraq and Syria."

Another Defense Intelligence Agency study points out that the increase in arms and naval activities in the Mediterranean began after Moscow's backdown in the Cuban missile crisis.

"In the Cuban missile crisis," says the DIA report, "the Russians failed in their objective because they did not control the skies or seas. They learned a lesson from this. They realized that in order to make their influence permanent, their base of operations and connecting air and sea routes must be secured by overwhelming military power."

There also are significant indications that Russia contemplates establishing a ground-to-air missile system in Algeria.

In recent weeks two shipments of crates similar to those used for SAM2 missiles were unloaded from a vessel that brought five MIG-21 jet intercepters to Algeria.

With more than 1,000 Soviet technicians in that country, intelligence is closely watching new construction at a base in the Aures Mountains to determine whether this may be turned into a site for Red IRBMs. Nearly all Russian personnel are quartered in this area. No outsiders are permitted within 50 miles of the base.

★ ★ ★

President Johnson will ask the new Congress for an across-the-board tax increase "in the neighborhood of 5 per cent." This boost will be sought for both individual and corporation taxes.

That is what the President has told the Democratic chairmen of the two tax-writing committees—Rep. Wilbur Mills (Ark.), of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Sen. Russell Long (La.), of the Senate Finance Committee.

In an unannounced White House meeting that lasted nearly five hours on Tuesday, December 13, the President informed the two legislators, "Defense spending is rising so sharply that a tax increase is absolutely necessary."

While indicating the exact amount is still under discussion, the President did say, "It will be in the neighborhood of 5 per cent."

Long and Mills were advised that projected defense spending for the fiscal year beginning next July will run at $77 billion—the highest rate since World War II. This will be about $10 billion above the current fiscal year.

Because of the soaring cost of the Viet Nam war, the President reported he will send two supplemental appropriation bills to Congress in the next six months.

The first will be for $9.7 billion and will go to Congress in January. The second will total $5 billion and be submitted in the spring.

Following the White House meeting, Rep. Mills told members of his committee that the President had warned him and Sen. Long that without a tax boost the government faces a $15-billion deficit in 1967.

The contemplated hike would cut this deficit by more than 50 per cent.

(Copyright 1966, Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

□ □ □

TITO ON COEXISTENCE — "Our collaboration with capitalism during the war which has recently ended by no means signifies that we shall prolong our alliance with it in the future. On the contrary, the capitalistic forces constitute our natural enemy despite the fact that they helped us to defeat their most dangerous representative. It may happen that we shall again decide to make use of their aid, but always with the sole aim of accelerating their final ruin."—Marshal Tito, reported by Continental News Service, Nov. 8, 1946

HUMAN EVENTS REPRINTS

A Great Way to Introduce Your Friends to the Conservative Side of the News

Address to: HUMAN EVENTS • 410 First Street, S. E. Washington, D. C. 20003

☐ My payment of $_____ is enclosed.

These bulk prices require payment with all orders. (Third Class Delivery).

NAME _____ (Please Print)

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Please Send: (QUANTITY)	TITLES OF REPRINTS	1 Copy	10 copies	50 copies	100 copies
	RETURN TO FUNDAMENTALS—OR FACE ANARCHY: A stirring address by former Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Whittaker, which makes the case that honesty, responsibility and respect for law and order are fundamental to American greatness.	30¢	25¢ ea.	21¢ ea.	19¢ ea.
	PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE ON THE NEW LEFT: Reprints of three penetrating articles collected into one four-page reprint. Written by a former leader of the New Left.	35¢	15¢ ea.	12¢ ea.	10¢ ea.
	DOES THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES SPEAK FOR YOU? A **Human Events** Staff Report on the controversial council which claims to speak for 40 million Protestants.	35¢	15¢ ea.	12¢ ea.	10¢ ea.
	HAGGARD MAN PAYS BILLS WITH THUMB TAX. A distinguished former business and financial editor of the New York **Herald Tribune** comments on the plight of today's beleaguered taxpayer.	15¢	7¢ ea.	4¢ ea.	3¢ ea.
	PITFALLS OF FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION: A noted educator, Dr. John Howard, explains the false premises upon which federal aid to education is based, and offers some constructive alternatives.	25¢	10¢ ea.	7¢ ea.	5¢ ea.
	THE VITAL ARITHMETIC OF CONSERVATIVE VICTORY: M. Stanton Evans, editor of the Indianapolis **News**, forcefully presents the case of conservative optimism.	30¢	25¢ ea.	21¢ ea.	19¢ ea.
	HAROLD HOWE: ENEMY OF NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS: What the U.S. commissioner of education has planned. An exclusive look into the pamphlet the government is suppressing.	15¢	7¢ ea.	4¢ ea.	3¢ ea.
	McNAMARA ACCORDING TO BURNHAM: Maj. General Thomas A. Lane assesses America's defense posture under Secretary McNamara.	35¢	30¢ ea.	25¢ ea.	25¢ ea.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Continued from Page 10

Why Can't We Have Voluntary Social Security?

Prior to the 1965 amendment the amount of this net debt was in the range of $321 billion. Currently it would amount to at least $400 billion.

As a second step, and one which, on its face, appears radical, we propose that the Treasury Department be authorized by the Congress to create Special Social Security Bonds equal to the amount of this debt—some $400 billion, depending on the computed total. These bonds should not be interest bearing, since the total value of the debt is not discounted in the computation. These securities should be transferred upon issue to the OASI fund.

To this point in our scheme, absolutely nothing will have changed in reality except the conversion of an implicit and covert national debt obligation into one that is open and fully recognized. However, from the moment at which the properly computed quantity of these special securities is transferred to the trust fund, this account will become actuarially sound. From this moment, the voluntary withdrawal option could be introduced.

Before this step is taken, however, current rates of tax on younger contributors can be reduced substantially because the redistributive features of the present structure will have been eliminated.

Withdrawal Option

For example, a worker who pays in $300 a year for 43 years accumulates a fund of $33,000 at 4 per cent interest. This is large enough to finance a pension for him and his wife equal to the maximum pension of $3,024 per year for 14 years. If the base of the tax is $6,600, a tax rate of only 4.5 per cent would be necessary, as compared with the present 7.7 per cent. Other workers who are treated unfavorably under the current system could also be placed on genuine insurance principles of accumulation.

After rates are reduced and inequities in treatment eliminated, it would then be appropriate to introduce the voluntary withdrawal option.

No one in the system could then be compelled to pay in more than the costs of his own retirement insurance. At this point, however, withdrawal from the system would offer no threat at all to current or prospective beneficiaries. A young worker who might elect to get out would forfeit future benefit rights which are precisely equal in present value, on an actuarial basis, to his tax obligations.

Paying the Piper

The fund, as such, would neither gain nor lose by his decision. And, of course, under such conditions as these, relatively few persons, of any age or group, would be predicted to exercise the option to withdraw. Presumably the national system would be operated, on balance, as efficiently as competing private systems of retirement insurance, and the larger system would, necessarily, have actuarial scale advantages. The operation of the non-profit bureaucracy might offset these scale advantages to an extent, but the option features would, over time, serve as a check on red tape.

With the steps outlined, Social Security becomes voluntary, less costly for contributors and actuarially sound. But our proposal is not the fiscal equivalent of the perpetual motion machine, and someone pays the piper, even under the institutional arrangements that we suggest.

If the pensions of current beneficiaries and near-prospective beneficiaries are not financed by payroll taxes, they must be financed by other taxes—presumably personal or corporate income taxes. However, the financing of the net debt from these general revenue sources is considerably more equitable than the method of financing now in operation.

Glaring Inequities

Who is obligated to pay off the implicit national debt as things now stand? Who owes this debt? The answer is obvious. Under present arrangements, those who pay are those from whom Social Security taxes are collected. This is where the excess of current taxes over current values of future benefits goes.

Looked at in this way, the inequities seem glaring indeed. Why should young wage and salary earners, women workers, single persons at age 65, and those who work beyond 65, be required to pay for the failure of the national government, as collective decision maker for all groups, to make commercially sound decisions in past years? On generally accepted standards of equity, should not all groups pay?

This is precisely what our proposal accomplishes. The Special Social Security Bonds transferred to the OASI account represent general claims against the Treasury. When benefit obligations require, OASI fund managers would find it necessary to call upon the Treasury for cash, giving up in exchange a share of their stock of bonds. The general taxpayer, and not the wage or salary earner who pays Social Security taxes, would bear the burden of past decisions not to maintain the financial integrity of the account.

From its beginnings, many have argued that the Social Security system should be independent and wholly self-financing, and that resort to general revenues should be studiously avoided. This independence could have been, and can be, justified only to the extent that actuarial integrity is maintained.

As it has actually operated, federal old-age insurance has become insurance in name only. Self-financing has come to mean taxation limited to payrolls. Independence has not freed the system from political pressures.

Additional charges imposed on the general federal taxpayer under our proposal need not be unduly severe. Actual rates of personal and corporate taxes need not be raised for this purpose. Expansion in the tax base as the economy grows could provide the revenue required.

What about expansions in benefits and extensions of coverage? How would these be handled under our proposed reform? Unless such changes are balanced off by either higher tax rates or an expanded tax base, the net debt implicit in the account is increased. Our proposal would simply make this cost clear to all concerned. And expansion of coverage over and beyond the discounted value of the added taxes would have to be accompanied by a new issue of Special Social Security Bonds by the Treasury, bonds that would at the outset be transferred to the OASI account.

The proposal that we make here in no way inhibits Congress from increasing coverage or from raising benefits. The proposal serves only to make the costs involved in so doing clear.

Our proposal is advanced for serious consideration. We should not think that those institutions which have evolved and are in being are always the most efficient that are possible, even for the specific purposes that they are designed to serve. And we should not be overly suspicious of proposals to modify long-standing fiscal arrangements. Innovations in institutions can be productive as well as harmful, and each proposal for change deserves critical examination.

There is nothing here that should generate ideological discord. Conservatives who laud fiscal integrity, libertarians who seek widened range for individual choices, technicians who value organizational efficiency, liberals who deplore regressivity in taxes—all these can join in a supporting coalition. These, plus those who pay the taxes, surely form the basis of a genuine consensus.

FDR's Democratic Coalition Seems to Falter

From the Indianapolis *Star*

The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt ushered in an era of Democratic party dominance when he was elected in 1932. When he came to office he terminated a long period of Republican rule.

Many political historians claim that his strength at the polls was based on his ability to weld together blocs of voters who were, in at least some instances, antagonistic towards one another. The coalition included labor, Southern conservatives, minority ethnic groups in big cities, liberal intellectuals and political party professionals. From 1932 to now there have been nine presidential elections, of which the Democrats have won seven. The two that they lost were to a war hero.

But in any dynamic society conditions change, interests shift and it now seems that the old alliance that formed the base of Democratic power is weakening.

Kennedy aide Ted Sorensen believes "unions can no longer deliver their members."

Ted Sorensen, possibly the closest associate John F. Kennedy had during his presidency, has noted the trend. In an analysis of last November's elections Sorensen listed as one reason for the Democratic defeat that "the old urban coalition of labor and Negroes and Jews and intellectuals had split into smithereens. The unions can no longer deliver their members; the preachers can no longer deliver the Negroes and the ward captains can no longer deliver the precincts."

All of this may mean that a major realignment of political forces is under way in the nation. Many liberal intellectuals, long addicted to the Democratic party and effective proselytizers for it, are unhappy over President Johnson's foreign policy.

Union leaders report that rank-and-file members, many of them ethnic minorities themselves, are resisting their leaders' urgings to support further civil rights proposals, such as "open housing." Southern Democrats are in open revolt against the national party on the same grounds.

The next few years may see the emergence of new political alignments —a trend away from party labels and towards basically conservative or liberal persuasions.

In any event, old-line Democratic politicians are singing a new tune these days. It's a sort of lament that goes, "Gee, but I hate to see them breaking up that old gang of mine."

Congress Should Keep Two-Year Terms

From the Cincinnati *Enquirer*

When the new House of Representatives assembles in Washington next month, more than a few of its members may be tempted to ponder the constitutional amendment proposed by President Johnson last January. What the chief executive wanted was to lengthen the terms of House members from two years to four. He proposed, additionally, that House elections coincide with presidential elections.

Even if Congress had acted favorably and immediately last January, of course, the amendment would still be in the mills of ratification; hence, it could have no application to November's elections.

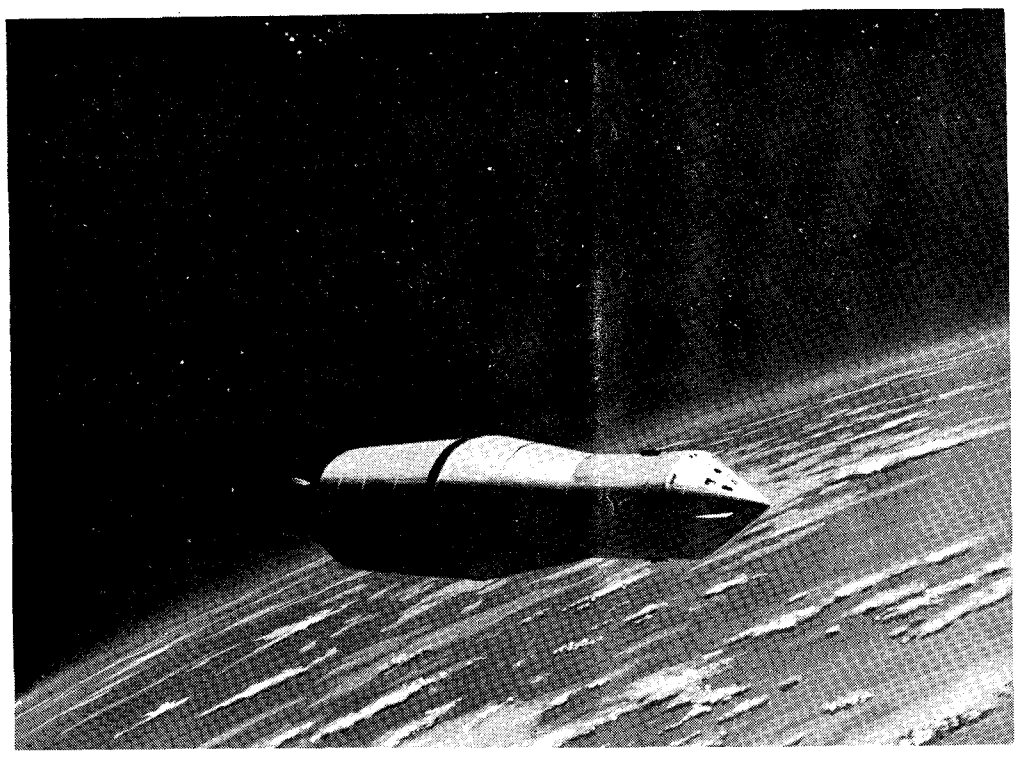
But to imagine the consequences of its enactment, say, a dozen years ago is to get an insight into its basic unwisdom.

Had every House member been elected for four years in 1964, the last presidential election year, the House in the 90th Congress, like the House in the 89th, would consist of 295 Democrats and 140 Republicans. President Johnson would have continued to enjoy for the next two years the almost rubber-stamp support that he received in the past two.

The 1966 elections reflected a nationwide resolve to slacken the pace of the "Great Society." Yet, with a four-year House, the American public would have had no means for communicating that resolve. The "Great Society" would have marched on unabated and uninhibited.

These are reflections that ought to be in the forefront of congressional minds.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Earth satellites like this one may grip the imagination, but if the Russians start putting up satellites with nuclear weapons, America's national security will be in grave danger.

International Space Treaty Needs Strong Inspection Clause

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

The proposed international agreement neutralizing outer space and what man puts into it is so full of possibilities, both pleasant and terrible, that one might hope the U.S. Senate will refuse to ratify it without giving it a thorough examination to discover possible traps.

On the surface, it is a welcome step toward peace—space exploration for the benefit of all mankind, freedom for exploration for all countries, open access to stations on the moon, etc., etc.

But all this supposes the Soviet Union, breaking a habit of 49 years, will abide by this particular agreement, a big supposition. The question arises whether this possible step toward peace is worth the risk.

The most important sentence in the long document reads as follows: "The moon and other celestial bodies shall be used by the State's parties to the treaty exclusively for peaceful purposes." This means no military bases on the moon and no weapons in space satellites. Sounds fine. So long as the United States keeps up with the Soviet Union in locating stations on the moon, there ought to be no danger there.

But the Soviet Union specifically refuses to include in the agreement international inspection of all satellites at the moment of launching.

Nothing except a Soviet promise precludes the launching by the Soviet Union of satellites carrying nuclear missiles which could destroy any city in the United States. Previous promises by the Kremlin have not been worth the paper they've been written on.

Is this promise a risk which the U.S. can afford to take?

Peacenik newspapers see no danger. The Washington *Post* writes, "No one has yet demonstrated that there would be any military advantage to placing bombs either in orbit or on celestial bodies."

No? How queer then that most military authorities in the United States believe there would be an enormous military advantage. Admitted, satellites can be shot down, but any military man worthy of the name recognizes the advantage of having an added weapon system at his disposal.

Hence the conclusion: Should the Soviet Union cheat on the space treaty and place armed satellites in space, it would secure yet another military advantage similar to the one that it is acquiring by installing anti-missile missiles around its large cities. Top U.S. military authorities will look distrustfully upon the new treaty unless it can be enlarged to permit international inspection of satellites before launching. This Moscow has excluded.

For Republicans, the proposed treaty contains another catch. It could be the start of an endless series of American attempts to induce the Kremlin, in exchange, to compel Hanoi to accept a negotiated peace.

President Johnson needs such a peace by, say, the spring of 1968 if he is to remain popular with the American people. But the safety of the United States is more important than the re-election of a specific President.

Republican senators should require the State Department to reveal what if any reference to Viet Nam was made during the Russo-American talks concerning the space treaty.

Unless LBJ can convince the Senate that the treaty holds *no* danger to the U.S. and is not part of an agreement for ending the Vietnamese war by a partisan compromise, the Republican third plus one in the Senate should block ratification.

(Copyright 1966, Bell-McClure Syndicate)

□ □ □

FRESHMAN "HAWKS"—Culling responses from the newly elected House members, the Associated Press reported that the typical freshman congressman "favors military escalation if necessary to win the Viet Nam war and wants to cut domestic spending rather than raise taxes to finance it."

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS. . . .

. . and tell them you read their message in HUMAN EVENTS.

Abolish the NLRB

By HENRY HAZLITT

The decisions of the National Labor Relations Board grow more and more flagrantly biased and one-sided.

These decisions have contributed enormously to encourage unreasonable union demands and the proliferation of strikes in recent years. One of the most urgent amendments that Congress should make of existing federal labor law would be to abolish the judicial powers of the NLRB or preferably to abolish the board itself.

From the very beginning the NLRB seems to have regarded its function to be not that of interpreting the laws, but of imposing its own extreme pro-union policies on employers.

In 1958 Prof. Sylvester Petro of the New York University School of Law wrote a pamphlet called "How the NLRB Repealed Taft-Hartley." In a recent issue of *U.S. News & World Report,* Harry L. Browne, a former attorney for the NLRB, brings the story down to date by showing how the board's decisions have not only continued to try to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947, but to repeal the Landrum-Griffin Act of 1959.

Congress passed the latter act for the purpose of eliminating union abuses. Among other things it restricted "blackmail picketing" and tried to eliminate secondary boycotts. But within three years Sen. (former congressman) Robert P. Griffin, the chief architect of the act, declared that "the pattern of recent decisions by the NLRB gives rise to a serious concern that policies laid down by Congress in the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts are being distorted and frustrated, to say the very least." He decried one decision as "an astounding invitation to circumvent the law."

Browne cites a score of cases in which the board has made decisions contrary to the plain reading of federal labor laws. It has limited employer "free-speech discussions" with employes, although such free speech is explicitly authorized by the Taft-Hartley Act provided it contains no "threat of reprisal or promise of benefit."

The Supreme Court declared in the Jones & Laughlin case that our federal labor laws do not "compel agreements" between employers and employes. The Taft-Hartley Act clearly declares that the duty to bargain does not compel "either party to agree" or to "require the making of a concession." Yet in the General Electric case the board simply ignored this provision and found that "a 'fair and firm offer' to the unions without holding anything back for later trading or compromising" was an unfair labor practice.

More recently, in the Roanoke Iron case, a board majority ordered an employer to incorporate a check-off clause into its labor contract with the union.

While a few of the board's worst decisions have been reversed by the courts, the courts for the most part defer to the alleged expertise of the board. On December 5, for example, the Supreme Court left standing an NLRB decision that seven New York City newspapers committed unfair labor practices when they refused to bargain individually with the International Typographical Union.

This decision will make it still easier for the union to wring excessive concessions from the newspapers by bargaining separately or striking them one at a time. The union can bargain as a city-wide unit, but the newspapers cannot.

In view of the record for nearly 20 years it is futile to hope that the NLRB can be induced to reverse its policy. The board should be abolished. The regular constitutional courts, as Prof. Petro and others have recommended, should be given full jurisdiction, in law and equity, in all cases arising under the Taft-Hartley Act and the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Even this change in the law may not be enough by itself to head off a serious labor crisis in 1967; but we are unlikely to avert such a crisis unless we make it.

(Copyright 1966, Los Angeles *Times*)

□ □ □

NOT TOO DIFFICULT—"It won't be too difficult getting our loans back from the United Nations—just like taking candy from a tiger."—By Don Frankel, as quoted by Larry Wolters in the Chicago *Tribune Sunday Magazine*

Who's in the Red?

From the Omaha *Evening World-Herald*

To many people who invest in stocks, "blue chip" means American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Presumably the men who run AT&T know something about sound fiscal management.

But Kenneth A. Cox of the Federal Communications Commission apparently thinks he knows better. AT&T is too cautious about the way it raises capital, he contends, and ought to borrow more heavily instead of relying so much on selling stock.

It seems somewhat brazen of the federal government, through Mr. Cox, to give AT&T advice about financing. Judging by the respective records of the two big outfits, one blue chip and the other deep in the red, everybody might be better off if the advice-giving were the other way around.

SPECIAL YEAR END BARGAINS ON BOOKS FROM HUMAN EVENTS

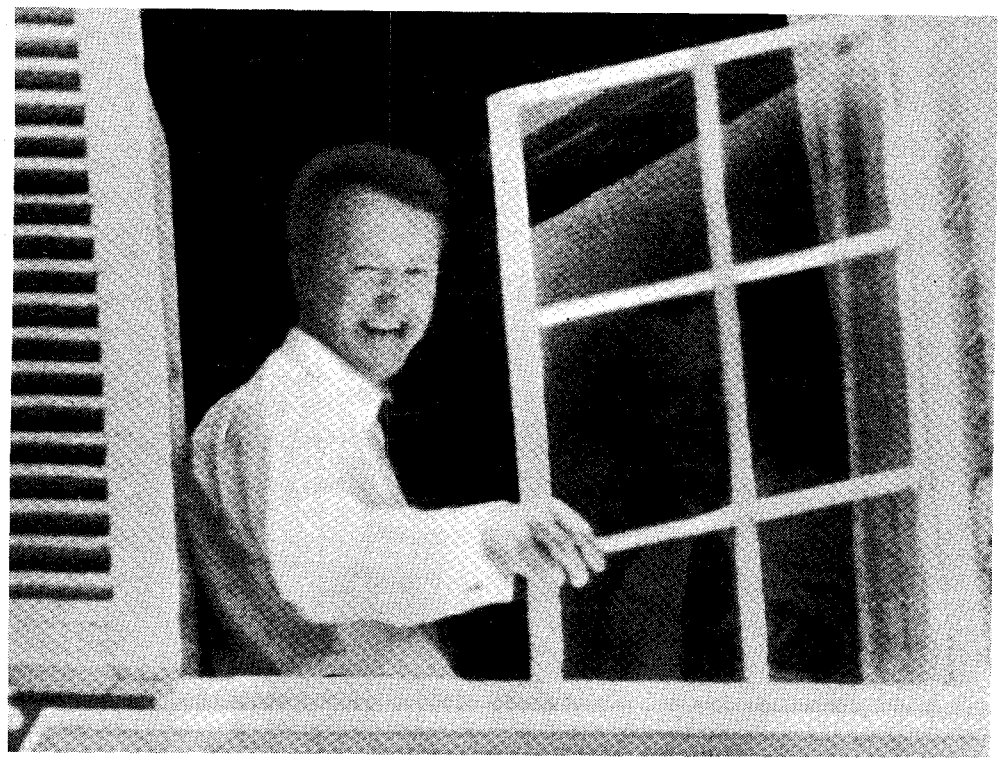
TITLE	REGULAR PRICE	SALE PRICE
☐ Fortress Cuba Mallin	.75	.50
☐ The Fulton Lewis Story Herndon	$2.00	$1.50
☐ Inhumanity of Urban Renewal Barron	$1.00	.75
☐ Liberal Establishment Evans	$5.95	$5.00
☐ The New Left Luce	$4.50	$4.00
☐ Our Vietnam Nightmare Higgins	$5.95	$5.00
☐ Program for Conservatives Kirk	$2.00	$1.50
☐ Where's the Rest of Me? Reagan	$5.95	$5.00
☐ Trouble Abroad Various Authors	$3.00	$2.50

HUMAN EVENTS • 410 FIRST STREET, S.E. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003

Please send me the books I have checked above. Payment with order required.

Name_____
(Please Print)
Address_____
City/State_____ ZIP_____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith tells a cheering Salisbury crowd that "the fight goes on." Now the United Nations is attempting to invoke sanctions against the newly independent nation.

Goldberg Speech on Rhodesia: Exercise in Contradiction

By BARRY GOLDWATER

Ambassador Arthur Goldberg's support of sanctions against Rhodesia, as spelled out in his U.N. speech, is a major exercise in contradiction.

The key phrase in his speech was that "the international community will not tolerate the existence of a discriminatory system based on minority rule . . . ." Such a system, he said, is a threat to the peace and must, for practical reasons, be subjected to every possible pressure.

Putting aside for the moment the merit or lack of merit of the Rhodesian case—and its obvious entanglement in bloc politics which have little or no bearing on morality—let's examine Ambassador Goldberg's ringing declaration and see what it would mean if he really meant what he was saying.

It would mean, first and foremost, that this nation would now be doing everything in its power to bring international pressure to bear against all the Communist nations, at least as much pressure as we are seeking to bring against Rhodesia.

The reason, in this instance, is obvious. Communist nations by their political nature are "discriminatory systems based on minority rule." If the international community cannot tolerate the existence of one such system, why should it tolerate the existence of any?

Incidentally, many of the new nations of Africa also fit that description to a tee—being discriminatory against white settlers and being based on minority rule in that they are absolute dictatorships.

They, however, are protected by an emotional shield at this point in history. What protects the Communist nations from the sort of judgment that we so strongly pass against Rhodesia?

Look at the two major Communist nations. In Red China, as we have seen with recent horror, the regime has become so discriminatory that it is even winnowing out "undesirables" from its ruling minority. It also is a threat to the peace, as in Viet Nam.

One result is that there is some pressure against it by the international community. But there is little doubt that this pressure would be removed altogether if Red China simply behaved better internationally, with no change whatsoever in her internal "discriminatory system based upon minority rule."

The Soviet Union is a similar and even better case in point. First, its system is altogether discriminatory. It discriminates against those who are not Communist party members. The 5 per cent of the population belonging to the party effectively rules the other 95 per cent.

Education, social privileges, wages and housing, not to mention political power, go on an absolute priority basis to party members. To be sure, non-party members are permitted representation in the Supreme Soviet, but final power is not vested there, but in the secretariat of the party.

Add to that the fact that the Soviet Union is itself a threat to the peace through an unabated policy of encouraging "wars of national liberation" around the world, and it fits perfectly Ambassador Goldberg's recent description.

Castro's Cuba fits just as well. So does Czechoslovakia, the most exploited of the Communist nations and a major supplier of arms to those who disturb the peace around the world.

All Communist nations discriminate.

All Communist nations are based on minority rule.

All are threats to the peace.

How now, Ambassador Goldberg?

(Copyright 1966, Los Angeles *Times*)

□ □ □

WHY WORK?—"The planners who would provide a guaranteed annual income for everybody should look at how a version of that system operates in Socialist England. There a roof repairman, Leonard Gordon, appeared in court recently to explain why he couldn't afford to work. Gordon, who earned the equivalent of $33 a week repairing roofs and who has nine children, explained he can get unemployment payment of $58.80 by not working. This proves the system isn't so great—at least for those working Britons who are taxed to pay the unemployment payments. It wouldn't be great for us in the United States either."—From the Indianapolis *Star*

Rumania Rabbi Misleads His Free World Colleagues

By DUMITRU DANIELOPOL in the San Diego *Union*

How "free" is religion in a Communist country?

"Religious freedom is guaranteed by the Rumanian constitution," said Dr. Moses Rosen, chief rabbi of Communist Rumania, in a recent Washington speech.

He was attending the conference of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America.

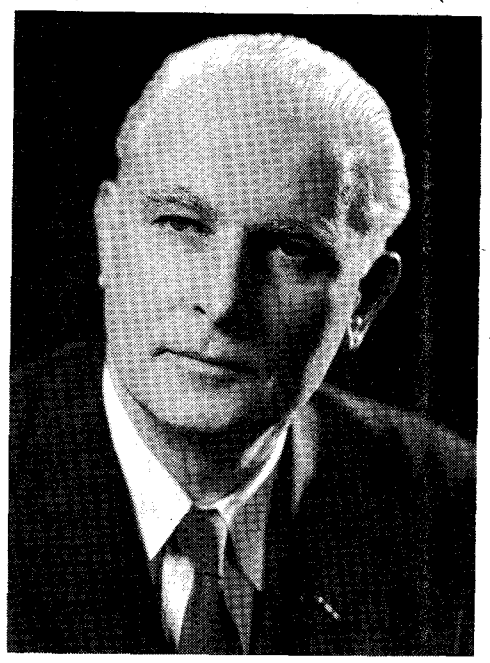
Dr. Rosen invited the Jewish leaders to hold their next international conference in Bucharest in February. They accepted. In so doing, they gave at least indirect support to the theory that religious freedom exists in Rumania.

But Rabbi Rosen's statement is challenged by facts brought out in a number of investigations.

One is a study made by the Law Library of the Library of Congress called "The Church and State Under Communism."

It was published in 1965 by the Committee on the Judiciary of the U.S. Senate.

"In theory, their constitutions [Bulgaria, Rumania and Albania] guarantee freedom of conscience and religious freedoms," said Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D.-Conn.) in the foreword. "In practice, all religions have been bitterly persecuted. . . ."



Sen. Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.) has pointed out that constitutional safeguards are meaningless in Red countries.

Article 30 of the Rumanian Constitution grants all citizens the freedom of worship.

But there is a snag—a little paragraph which says "the method of organization and of carrying out religious functions is regulated by law."

The laws regulating religions are so strict that it is impossible to say that freedom exists.

No religious denomination can function without the approval of the government. The government can withdraw this approval at any time. Inscriptions, signs, seals and rubber stamps must have the approval of the government.

No one can be a clergyman in Rumania without government approval. All have to take an oath of allegiance to the Rumanian Socialist (Communist) Republic. Church finances are strictly controlled. All activities are controlled.

No congresses or general assemblies, conferences or local meetings can be held without approval of the government or the local authorities. Services can be taxed—even funerals—even visits to a grave.

Does this sound like religious freedom?

□ □ □

PROFESSIONAL GRANTSMAN—The growing list of specialists in an increasingly specialized society now has one more to add to the roll: grantsman. As reported by the *Wall Street Journal,* many communities now are finding it profitable to hire an expert in federal grants to plead their cases for them. —From the Richmond *News Leader*

Conservative CLASSIFIED CORNER

Insertions consonant with the character of HUMAN EVENTS will be accepted at the rate of 40¢ per word plus $1 for box number if desired. Copy accompanied by payment is required 21 days before publication date. Write: Advertising Department, HUMAN EVENTS, 410 First Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003.

RECORDS

3 Important 45-Minute (LP 33) Albums: "Universities Against Truth"; "America, the Last Crossroads"; "A Texan Looks at Lyndon"; $3 each (all three $8 pp.). Satisfaction or money back. Stellar Records, Box 36071, Hollywood, Calif.

TRAVEL

Save Money on Your Next Trip to New York by staying at the Hotel Paris– it's like a Volkswagen . . . we offer all the essential services but no frills; comfort but not luxury; a swimming pool but no nightclub. Ask for leaflets. "New York for Free" and "How to Enjoy New York." Write to M. H. Walter, Hotel Paris, New York, N.Y. 10025.

SCHOOLS

Preparatory school openings in Europe for 2nd semester. Write: Foreign Study Program, University of the South, Box 381, Chamblee, Ga.

MISCELLANEOUS

Sensational Cocktail Snack! Mushroom Nibbles, by Brandywine. Ineluctable! Besiege gourmet, department stores! Norton Delicacies, New Milford, Conn.

Charley's Chuckle Cards: Contemporary Greetings—wit, humor and quality unexcelled. One dozen assortment, $1.50—Get Well, Birthday, Anniversary, All Occasion. You will like them! CCC, Inc., 4246 South 74th East Ave., Tulsa, Okla. 74145.

BOOKS

Creation Or Evolution? Five eminent scientists provide solid, unemotional data supporting Biblical creation. Most effective answer to evolution available. $1.50 with money back privileges. Promise Products, Box 445, Bloomfield Hills, Mich. 48013

SERVICES

Locate anything published: Bookfinders, Box 15070H, Orlando, Fla.

TAPES

Father De Pauw's speech still available. Details in HE of Dec. 3, 1966. Bay Area Chapter C.T.M., PO Box 155, Saratoga, Calif.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NATO Ouster by France to Cost U.S. $1 Billion

We lose because State and Defense Departments failed to collect earlier debts

From the Allen-Scott Report

President de Gaulle's imperious expulsion of U.S. forces from France apparently is going to cost this country $1 billion in abandoned bases, airfields, pipelines, communications systems and scores of other expensive NATO installations and facilities.

Primarily responsible for this almost certain immense loss is the inexplicable negligence of the State and Defense Departments in requiring payment for such properties.

Written agreements between the United States and France explicitly provide for the "recovery of the residual value" of NATO facilities turned back to France. But not until recently have the two departments—tepidly—made any attempt to enforce these long-standing commitments.

These belated gestures have gotten nowhere. De Gaulle has blandly ignored them.

In disregarding demand for payment, the haughty French ruler has some basis for the brush-off—a precedent built up over a period of years by the State and Defense Departments themselves.

Dating back to 1956, and well before de Gaulle's eviction of U.S. forces, 27 NATO installations that cost the United States more than $21 million were returned to the French government without the slightest move to recover their "residual value"—despite the written agreements requiring that.

Of these facilities, 17 are now being used by the French army, air force and municipal agencies; a school is part of the educational system of the town of Pessac; a $2-million hospital at Aufredy has been taken over by the Ministry of Pensions; and six properties that cost the U.S. more than $946,000 have been sold to private interests by the French government—which has kept the money.

These properties include a large printing plant in Bordeaux, and housing in Campagne and on the Marne.

Not until August 1964, eight years after the first installation was turned over to the French, did the State Department finally bestir itself and raise the question of payment by "suggesting discussions" on the matter.

De Gaulle shrugged it off. He didn't even bother to say "no." He totally ignored the "suggestion."

The same thing happened when the U.S. embassy in Paris subsequently made several "informal inquiries" about the matter. And that is the status of this astonishing situation to this day. Absolutely nothing has been done about it.

In this same eight-year period—1956 to 1964—the United States gave France $425 million in military equipment—planes, guns, tanks, ships, motor vehicles, communications supplies, etc.

These and other blistering charges are detailed in a comprehensive staff study of the Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures, headed by Sen. Ernest Gruening (D.-Alaska.). Compiled by staff director Joseph Lippmann, the report spells out the full story of this costly bureaucratic fiasco.

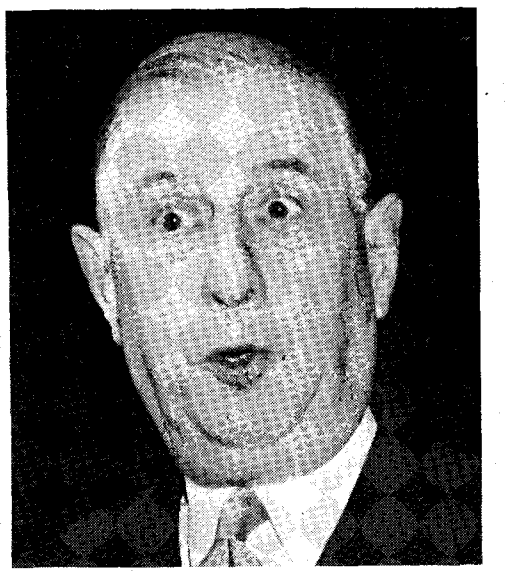
Because of the State and Defense Departments' extraordinary dereliction in not vigorously pressing for payment of previously returned military properties, the study is strongly of the view that "there is little chance of the U.S. realizing any return on the $1-billion investment in the construction of a vast logistic complex for NATO in France."

Pointing out that the United States had an exceptional opportunity to establish a firm precedent for payment during the years 1956 to 1964, when it gave France $425 million in military aid, the report caustically declares:

"The State Department's failure to initiate such discussions foreclosed the possibility of our using the military assistance grant-aid program as a bargaining device to get a satisfactory settlement on the question of reverted residual value. This deplorable lack of initiative by the State Department, at a time when the U.S. was in a position to bargain successfully to get some fair return on its investment of military installations in France, is having the most serious consequences now.

"The U.S. must pull out of France by April 1, 1967, and leave $1 billion of installations and facilities to the French. The French government, having established a precedent for utilizing or selling such property built by the United States, is not likely to enter into negotiations for repaying the residual value of the installations it will take over after April 1, 1967."

French President Charles de Gaulle and Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin pass in front of an honor guard during the Red leader's recent state visit to France. Franco-Soviet relations have warmed in recent years, while U. S. influence in that country has declined.



Not only does France under de Gaulle (above) get over $1 billion in abandoned real estate and facilities, but the country also made serious inroads into the U.S. gold reserve.

The study notes, as a revealing commentary on de Gaulle's high-handed disregard of the written agreements, that France is the largest recipient of U.S. military aid—totaling more than $4.1 billion. Also, that the maintenance of large U.S. forces in Europe for its defense has cost this country "heavily in its balance-of-payments position."

"During the period 1953-1965," the report points out, "the cumulative deficit in U.S. balance of payments was about $28 billion. . . . France was a major recipient of this large dollar outflow. U.S. defense expenditures in France during this period accounted for $5 billion. As late as the end of 1965, France was the beneficiary of over $80 million in net U.S. defense expenditures in that country."

With these dollars spent for France's defense in France, the de Gaulle government has raided this country's gold reserve for more than $2.5 billion in the past several years.

As a consequence, France now has a gold reserve of more than $5 billion—the third largest after the United States and Russia.

(Copyright 1966, Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

□ □ □

HOAX EXPOSED—The recently announced "Youth for Romney" committee was exposed recently as a hoax. A press release distributed at the recent Governors' Conference at Colorado Springs claimed formation of 111 Youth for Romney groups across the nation. The statement was signed by 13 "Young Republican leaders," 12 of whom later said they had no knowledge of the group and several of whom were not even Republicans.

Javits as Veep? Just Ask Him

From the Richmond *News Leader*

The unseasonably warm weather up in New York City has been taking its toll upon the Empire State's senatorial delegation. Just recently we noted Bobby Kennedy's wondrous alibi in the Justice Department bugging controversy. Now comes the senior senator, Mr. Javits, with an even more engaging bit of fantasy. He says that he's entitled to become the Republican vice presidential candidate in 1968.

The key word in that sentence, by the way, is *entitled*. Not merely qualified, not merely hopeful, not merely refusing to cross himself off the list, not merely leaving the door open; but "entitled." He, Jacob Javits, U.S. senator from New York, is entitled to be a candidate on the Republican ticket, preferably with Gov. George Romney of Michigan. Cynics might maintain that he's not entitled to very much, if he's entitled to run on such a ticket, but that could be left up to the voters. The most interesting thing about the sugar-plum land in which Mr. Javits dwells, is the reason he gives *why* he's entitled to his rights.

He's entitled, he says, because he's been the Republican party's chief ideologist for 20 years.

That's a little like boasting that he's been the chief albatross for 20 years. If Mr. Javits really thinks that he's been setting the tone of the Republicans for two decades, then he's finally cracking up.

Perhaps he's never fully recovered from the foul blow struck at the Cow Palace two years ago; TV screens all across the country showed him wandering around the empty arena in a state of traumatic shock after the Goldwater nomination. He continues to ruminate now:

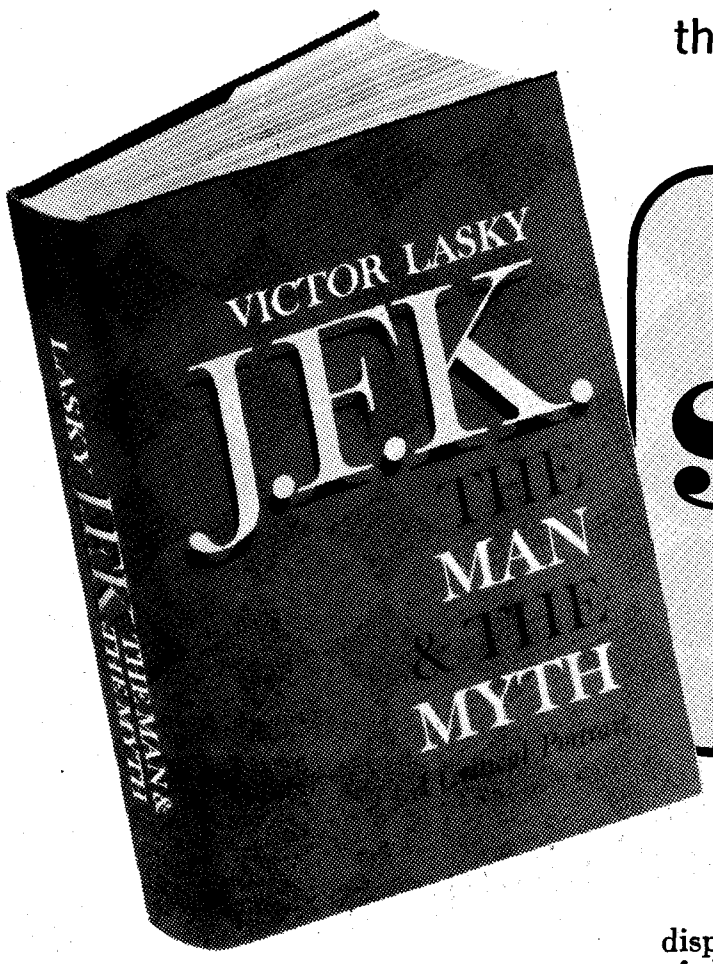
Sen. Jacob Javits (R.-N.Y.) has his work cut out for him to capture 1968 GOP vice presidential nomination.

'I think I'm entitled to national consideration," he says; "I don't want to minimize it at all. I think I'm entitled to a national position by what I've done. I don't want to maximize it at all—a lot of water will have to fall under the bridge. I don't consider it undeserved, but I'm not foolish about it." The senator obviously nourishes an illusion.

When asked about his choice of running mate, Mr. Javits was led to babble on. "Gov. Romney has shown since the election a pleasant personality, a certain humility, sincerity and high-mindedness," he said. Doubtless the senator, with his political sense reawakening, chose to emphasize these qualities by contrast, as it were, so that he would be running on a balanced ticket.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Bargain Offer for conservative readers who have not yet been persuaded to try membership in the Conservative Book Club: **SAVE $6.06**



Huge $7.95 Volume . . . Back in Print, with a new Preface by Victor Lasky

$1.89

Yours for only $1.89 with brief trial membership in the Conservative Book Club. **NO OBLIGATION TO BUY ANYTHING ELSE — EVER!**

HERE IT IS—for those of you who could not get your hands on a copy when it was first published — and then withdrawn. This is the one book on John F. Kennedy that provides the critical balance. It is the only candid book on John F. Kennedy — his family, his advisors, his record in Congress and as President. 250,000 words . . . 653 pages . . . fully documented. The only change from the original edition: a new Preface by author Victor Lasky.

This book appeared in September, 1963 and immediately blazed its way to the top of the bestseller list. Two months later, John F. Kennedy was felled by a Communist assassin.

The tragic death of President Kennedy has understandably muted much of the criticism of his Administration. Yet the record must not be ignored — because the men who made it, and their policies, are still with us. And these men are only too eager to rewrite history. (As Lasky has observed, Arthur Schlesinger manages to write 1,087 pages on JFK without once mentioning Lee Harvey Oswald!)

Here is a book that will hold you spellbound. Victor Lasky dug deep, uncovered forgotten speeches, compared promise and performance. His talks with men who play key roles in our nation's life — talks never reported elsewhere — make this book an indispensable document, a devastating critique of the Kennedy Administration, and a wonderfully witty (yet disturbing) picture of how our professional mythmakers construct their cardboard heroes.

With the legends now threatening to swamp us, this is the one book that supplies the critical balance. Massive in its research and sparkling in style, it is a model of political biography, and a service to American history.

JFK: THE MAN AND THE MYTH (retail price $7.95) is sent to you *for just $1.89* (plus shipping) if you agree to try a brief membership in the Conservative Book Club. You need never buy anything else from the Club — ever. But as a member you may have any of the books the Club offers, at deep discounts of 20% to 75%. You are free to resign at any time.

You'll enjoy other benefits and privileges too . . . the best in conservative books to fit every taste . . . a free subscription to our monthly Club Bulletin, filled with political and publishing news of special interest to conservatives. And, at intervals during your membership, there are special services: *exclusive* Club Omnibus Volumes containing the cream of conservative publishing at immense savings over regular publishers' prices . . . exclusive reports such as the Conservative Survey offered free with membership in this announcement, to name just a few.

Each month of your Trial Membership you receive the Club Bulletin describing the next Selection and Alternates — all offered at discount, of course. If you decide to accept the Selection, you need do nothing; it will arrive about one month later. If you decide to reject the Selection, you can do so in a few seconds on the handy form always provided.

Join us! Send for JFK: THE MAN AND THE MYTH, and taste the reading pleasures of CBC membership. Mail the form below to Conservative Book Club, 81 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, New York 10801.

FREE TO NEW MEMBERS
New Conservative Opinion Survey
Just completed: a survey of CBC members on some of the urgent questions confronting conservatives. What are conservatives thinking today about working within the Republican Party? About forming a third party . . . the Birch Society . . . supporting Romney against LBJ . . . about Nixon, Goldwater, Buckley, Welch, Reagan?
These and many other questions are answered in a detailed 4-page survey report. It gives actual votes and percentages, and a careful analysis of findings — by far the most accurate barometer of conservative opinion available anywhere. Mail coupon now.

- Brass-knuckles tactics of Bobby Kennedy.
- Evidence that Kennedy covered up for Reuther before the Senate Labor Rackets Committee.
- The famed but hard-to-find Bailey Report, outlining the Kennedy strategy for luring the "Catholic vote".
- The confrontation with LBJ that left Kennedy quivering.
- The document that started the strange rumors of a first Kennedy marriage.
- The hilarious, incredible, tear-drenched scene that saw Hubert Humphrey block Kennedy's V.P. drive in 1956.
- Kennedy's ties with the Hollywood "Rat Pack".
- The men behind Kennedy — Schlesinger, Bundy, Sorensen, Galbraith, etc. — and the power they wielded.
- Startling facts, never before reported, about JFK's handling of the Cuban crisis.

CONSERVATIVE BOOK CLUB
81 Centre Ave., New Rochelle, New York 10801

Please enroll me as a Trial Member of the CONSERVATIVE BOOK CLUB and send immediately my copy of the regular edition of *JFK: THE MAN AND THE MYTH* — billing me not the regular $7.95 price, but just $1.89 (plus shipping). Also include my FREE copy of the Conservative Opinion Survey. I understand that I need never buy anything more from the Club unless I wish to. Membership entitles me to Club Selections at deep discounts of 20% to 75% plus shipping. Each month you will send me the free Club Bulletin describing Selections and Alternates, any of which I may reject. My sole obligation is to refuse books I do not want on the special form always provided. I can resign at any time.

HE 33

Name_____

Address_____

City/Zone_____ State_____

☐ SAVE MORE. Check here if you prefer to enclose full payment of $1.89 (check or money order) for your copy of *JFK: THE MAN AND THE MYTH*. In this case we pay all shipping costs.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED